# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 147 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

## Shun War, Yarnell Says: Air Instructors Needed; Byrd Returns to Boston

### The World's Day—At a Glance
May 18, 1940

### Flight Instructors Found Big Need

HARTFORD, Conn.—The real need of America today is for flight instructors to build up an American pilot reserve force, according to Grove Webster, chief of the Private Flying Development Section of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, at a session here this morning of the New England Aviation Conference.

### Retired Admiral Speaks at War College

**Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell,** U. S. N., Retired, today told members of the graduating class of the Naval War College that the United States should keep out of war until it is assured that its men and money "will be spent to a far better end than in 1918." [Details: Page 11.]

**Admiral Richard E. Byrd,** recently returned from Little America to plead for additional funds to support the Government's expedition in the Antarctic for another year, arrived at home here today for a visit of unannounced length. Admiral Byrd came from Washington where he went directly upon arriving in New York, May 14.

### Hitler's Blackshirts Guard Former Kaiser

DOORN, The Netherlands (AP)—Two black-uniformed guards of Adolf Hitler's personal bodyguard (Leibstandarte) have taken up posts before the manor of former Kaiser Wilhelm II. Hitherto the Netherlands gendarmerie has been responsible for his safety. The blackshirts were assigned to this duty at Doorn by the Führer himself.

### In Washington: Army Receives New Bombers

**The War Department** announced that deliveries have started of a new 13-ton, two-motor Douglas medium bomber described as an advance over existing similar Air Corps planes. The new B-23, said to be a modification of the Douglas B-18A, has a wing span of 92 feet and carries a crew of six.

**The American Law Institute** received commendations by President Roosevelt and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes for its two-year study of methods to improve "dead-end justice" as applied to youthful offenders of the law. [Details: Page 2.]

**National defense** moved steadily forward with military and political leaders uniting in their determination to carry out immediately the President's preparedness program.

### New York Plans World's Largest Drydock

NEW YORK (AP)—The world's largest drydock, designed for battleships of unlimited tonnage, has been projected in surveys of the Port of New York Authority. Such construction, estimated to cost more than $15,000,000, was studied for two months at the urgent request of the Navy Department. The projected construction would be able to serve the 85,000-ton Queen Elizabeth, world's largest merchant ship.

### Panama Orders Check on All Foreigners

COLON, Panama (AP)—In a move against possible subversive activities in this Republic, Leopoldo Arosemena, Secretary of Justice, has ordered a check on all foreigners listed in the recent census.

### 26 Ambulance Drivers Sailing for Europe

NEW YORK (AP)—Two contingents of American volunteer ambulance drivers—26 men in all—sail today aboard the Manhattan for service on Europe's battlefields. Seventeen drivers will join the Third Section of the corps on the Belgian frontier. Nine others will join the American Field Service in France.

### War Summary: Nazis Near Paris, Claim Antwerp

**On the Western Front,** Germany claimed its mechanized advance guard was within 60 miles of Paris. The main engagement, however, was in progress about 100 miles from the French Capital. French authorities believed they were beginning to be successful in dealing with the Germans' massed tank advance. Vigorous Allied air attacks were launched. [Details: Page 1.]

**In Belgium,** the Nazis claimed capture of Antwerp, adding this to the occupation of Brussels, the Capital, which fell late yesterday. In the Netherlands impending surrender of the Province of Zeeland would give the Germans control of the entire country.

**In Norway** the Allies continued to batter the German-held port of Narvik in a siege that has lasted nearly a month. Allied troops reported successes in the Bjerkvik area of Northern Norway, occupying the north shore of Rombaksfjord.

**King Haakon,** in a radiocast to his people from an undisclosed point in Northern Norway, appealed to them to maintain "hope and courage" and added that "with our Allies we can . . . regain freedom."

**Near East forces** of the Allies in Palestine were swelled today when the major portion of the second contingent of Australian troops arrived from Egypt.

**American residents** in Egypt began sending their families home in increased numbers as the uncertainty of the Mediterranean situation heightened.

**In Turkey** the United States Embassy advised Americans to leave as soon as possible.

**Mining** of waters off South African ports by German naval units was announced by the German High Command. South African defense forces began removing one field located off Cape Agulhas, near Cape Town.

**China's armies** claimed the routing of Japanese forces in Central China with the capture after a week-long siege of the city of Tsaoyang, Japanese base of operations in North Hupeh Province. Canton, Japanese-held port, was closed to further imports by an official order.

## Georgia to Oust Fifth Columnists

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18 (AP)—Citing large army bases on Georgia soil, Gov. E. D. Rivers yesterday instituted a drive to deport all "Fifth Columnists" whether they are "Nazis, Fascists, Silver Shirts, Communists or what."

Drafting the State Law Department as the spearhead of the movement, he told Attorney General Ellis Arnall that all aliens subject to deportation under existing state laws must go.

The military importance of Fort Benning near Columbus, largest infantry school in the world, and Fort McPherson near Atlanta has been expected to attract alien enemies to Georgia, the Chief Executive observed.

President Roosevelt and Governors of the other 47 states were advised telegraphically of Mr. Rivers' action. He said he hoped other states would follow suit.

## The Monitor Index

**Saturday, May 18, 1940**


| | |
|---|---|
| The Week in Focus | 2 |
| The Best Vacation I Ever Had | 3 |
| Washington Sideglances | 3 |
| General Federation of Womens Clubs | 3 |
| Sports Page | 7 |
| Chess | 7 |
| News of Art, Music, and Theater | 8 |
| Education Page | 9 |
| The Home Forum | 10 |
| Dominion [With Dutch Translation] | |
| Boston and New England News | 11-12-13 |
| Weather | 11 |
| Boston Events | 11 |
| Radio Timetable | 12 |
| Financial Pages | 14-15-16 |
| Movie Guide | 19 |
| Daily Features Page | 19 |
| Editorials | 20 |

**Weekly Magazine Section**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yugoslavia, Where the Axis Rubs | 2 |
| Dark Horse Who Won't Stay Hitched | 3 |
| "For You a Rose in Portland Grows" | 4 |
| The Thomas Hardy I Knew | 5 |
| Invention's Watch on the Seas | 6 |
| Our Gambling Problem | 7 |
| Should Uncle Sam Adopt Greenland? | 8-9 |
| Books and Features | 10-15 |


*Tulips*

By a Staff Photographer

**Admiring Youngsters**

**Two young visitors to the Boston Public Garden stop to look at the colorful blossoms, which stand out against a background of pansies. The flower-lovers are, left to right: June Cahill and Barbara Cahill, of Boston.**

## U. S. Has Duty, Harvard View Of War Trend

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 18—An "Awake, America" call, on the premise that the United States has a vital responsibility to assist powers most likely to co-operate with the New World in promoting economic progress and that business, Government, natural scientists and educators must strive to make democracy efficient, was sounded last night by four Harvard faculty members at an "Expanding Horizon" symposium in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The speakers, introduced by Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of the University, were Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard University Observatory and Professor of Astronomy; Dr. Francis Trow Spaulding, Dean-elect of the Graduate School of Education; Dr. Wallace Donham, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, and Dr. Bruce Hopper, Associate Professor of Government.

While Dr. Conant likened the confusion in men's thoughts resulting from the morning headlines to the bitter Civil War doubts which assailed Abraham Lincoln in 1864, Professor Hopper declared that the world today was living through the swiftest and perhaps most bewildering transition period in history.

The press of economics and trading necessities, he contended, was beginning to tear up the maps drawn at Versailles which Balkanized Europe and the trend was away from the old system of nation-states and toward a regional, or Europe-wide, state: away from racial and national boundaries and toward customs blocs and superstates.

**Results of Fear**

"Our own people must be taught that through fear of war all democracies dig their own graves," Professor Hopper added; "that non-aggression is not life insurance for any nation; that our two oceans no longer assure us of safety. We must make our people understand that we are a great nation, and no longer an infant republic with hideaway privileges of the child. Our Congress must learn that by our unavoidable economic power we have promoted world revolution."

Congress, he said, must realize that high tariffs merely raise the wall over which the nation cannot see the desperation boiling up outside; that government by pressure groups which raid the Treasury cannot continue, and that sensationalized investigations which ignore America's "great idealism" merely inflame the fears of youth and provide revolutionary weapons to those who would forge a youth army.

The real question today, Professor Hopper said, is whether this inevitable trend to regionalism shall come through the planned revolution which a German peace would entail—a "Pax Hitlerica" which would destroy the natural process of social and economic life—or whether a war stalemate will result or an Allied victory followed by a wide peace, in either of which cases integration would follow the

*Continued on Page 13, Column 3*

## More Third-Term Votes for Roosevelt

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18 (AP)—Oregon Democrats recommended President Roosevelt for a third term today

The President swept past Vice-President Garner 7 to 1 in yesterday's presidential primaries, to win the State's 10 delegates to the Democratic national convention.

Senator McNary, Minority leader of the Senate, was unopposed for Oregon's 10 Republican presidential delegates.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 18 (AP)—Alabama Republicans selected yesterday an uninstructed delegation of 13 to the party's national convention.

## WPA Workers To Be Used On U. S. Defenses

**Harrington announces new move as plans for CCC militarization also are heard in capital.**

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 18—A larger part of the Government's huge work relief program will be devoted to military purposes in the future, Col. Francis C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, has announced.

While the huge armament program proposed by President Roosevelt will undoubtedly take up considerable slack in unemployment in the United States, relief officials expect to see remaining a large reservoir of untrained workers needing jobs.

The question has been raised whether relief expenditures might not be curtailed in view of expected re-employment, following Mr. Roosevelt's $1,000,000,000 preparedness program. At his press conference on Friday Mr. Roosevelt emphatically urged that the relief bill be pressed with all speed. Defense activity would increase employment, he agreed, but it would not necessarily bring jobs to the 1,800,000 necessitous and idle workers for whom the Government has created work. The defense program may give increased employment in the steel towns, for instance, he said, but that will not alleviate the plight of a man in Watertown, N. Y., or Manchester, Ga., who is out of a job and whose family is hungry. The defense program will undoubterly provide new work, but it will not take up the slack of families in need of WPA support, he insisted.

Mr. Roosevelt's views are contradicted by congressional opponents, but in such a situation a statistical answer to the question of how much relief the defense drive will obviate is impossible.

The legislative situation seems to be that while Mr. Roosevelt will get most or all of his pending WPA appropriation, the demand from some relief elements for even larger sums, will be defeated. The argument will be that the defense spending, plus the relief bill, will take care of the immediate situation.

Several Congressmen have revived proposals for militarizing the Civilian Conservation Corps, while others are recommending that a larger portion of Work Projects Administration workers in the coming year be put to work building up American defenses.

Either of these defense measures would require special action by Congress, except in the case of WPA building of armories, airports and other projects of military sig-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

# Capture of Antwerp Claimed; Stiffened Lines Check Nazis; Go Ahead Given on U. S. Plans

**Party lines dropped in response to call of Roosevelt for speed in preparedness.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 18—America's gigantic national defense program moved forward today under unified leadership of industrial and political leaders.

Executive plans for military expansion will get into full swing the first of the week, when leaders in the aviation industry will confer here with Army and Navy officials on ways of achieving the 50,000 a year plane production goal set by President Roosevelt.

In fast-moving developments on Capitol Hill, meanwhile, a Senate subcommittee boosted the President's emergency defense program by $50,000,000 and voted an unprecedented peacetime appropriation of $1,694,877,724 for the Army next year.

Other significant features of the national defense scene today were these:

An unprecedented peacetime coalition gave support to President Roosevelt's defense plan, with pledges of support forthcoming from Herbert Hoover, Alf. M. Landon of Kansas, Thomas E. Dewey, and Republican leaders in Congress.

House leaders moved to modify the Walsh-Healey Act to permit the President to abandon the 40-hour week limitation in Government ship-building.

Among the callers at the White House was Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Force in the last war. Describing the existing military force of the United States as weaker than in 1917, the wartime leader urged immediate expansion.

Long-standing political differences were put into the background as leading Republicans offered gladly-accepted aid to President Roosevelt.

H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, pronounced a policy of "no profit in war."

After conferring with Republican leaders in Congress, Senator Pat Harrison (D), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, insisted that "this program will be hampered by lack of funds."

Little attention was paid anywhere to the question, "Who's going to pay for it all?" After a series of conferences yesterday, Senator Harrison recommended that the problem of financing the extensive program be left until the next session of Congress.

By a Staff Artist

**Generalissimo Marie Gustave Gamelin**

**"The fate of the Fatherland, that of our Allies, and the destiny of the world depend on the battle now in its course," said the order of the day of the noted World War soldier on May 17. "Conquer or die!"**

## Military Experts Surprised By Quantity of Reich Arms

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, May 18—The great German offensive launched this week is clearly an attempt to crush the Allied armies within a matter of weeks, before any possible American intervention could effect a balance.

The power of the German military machine, it must be admitted, exceeds even the estimates of skilled observers here who have spent years studying its development.

But although within one week the Netherlands has been overrun and the Allied and Belgian forces have been compelled to undertake a large-scale retreat, the fate of the struggle in Belgium and France is still for history to decide.

The Allies have not yet lost the war.

**Hasty Revision of Plans**

The significant thing, however, is that Herr Hitler, after letting the Allies dally eight months with the conviction that they could win a protracted war through the blockade, has delivered a staggering blow that calls for a hasty revision of some of the main plans for defense.

The offensive has disclosed that after some years of the "guns before butter" program, Germany has guns, airplanes and tanks in enormous quantities.

As President Roosevelt indicated in his message to Congress Thursday, Germany has attained a considerable air superiority over all its opponents combined. The Netherlanders and Belgians felt the weight of the German artillery and German tanks thrust deep through France's defense system.

Equally important with the physical power itself are the revolutionary new tactics and the audacity with which these weapons are employed.

Herr Hitler is clearly prepared to subordinate all other considerations to the one prime objective of military success.

Meanwhile, behind the front the mass of citizens, after the first days of the offensive has settled back apparently into almost apathetic contemplation of the developments, performing the functions expected of them and giving the authorities not the slightest occasion for concern.

Yet so long as the offensive is on the German nation has too great a personal stake in its army to indulge in any demonstration.

**Garrison Taken by Surprise**

The capture of Eben Emael stands as the first sensational feat of the war, although the actual means used remains a secret. The element of surprise may have been achieved by the use of either gliders, or transport planes with motors "dead," gliding in on the belly, thus avoiding any advance warning to the garrison.

But the mystery remains how the troops, once landed in the middle of the fort area, were able to immobilize the much larger garrison.

The use of parachute and air transported troops was the greatest surprise of the early stages, but this phase is now declining with consolidation of resistance behind the Allied lines, and the week end sees the emergence of the German motorized units as the most effective new war weapon.

These units act as "wandering fortresses." They are fueled, reammunitioned, and their crews

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

**Deep inroads made by great mechanized force — Situation is called 'no worse.'**

*By the Associated Press*

German tanks, armored cars and warplanes blasted deeper inroads into Northern France today, but the Allies indicated they were beginning to check the Nazi thrusts.

Antwerp—Belgium's strategic fortified city—was claimed by the Nazis.

The Nazi advance guards were said to be within 60 miles of Paris, and the main army was only 40 miles behind, authorized German sources claimed.

[Paris claimed, however, that at no point were German troops closer to the French capital than 100 miles.]

The situation on the Western Front "is very serious but certainly no worse and possibly a little bit better" than yesterday, a British spokesman asserted.

Pounding into stiffening French ranks, the Nazis were gaining only at the expense of tremendous casualties, the French declared.

At least half of Germany's entire mechanized army was said to be leading the offensive. Between 2,500 and 3,000 German tanks were believed to have been assembled in the French pocket and, at some places, French artillery was shelling them at point blank.

Berlin sources contended, without confirmation, however, that a breach 62 miles wide had been made in the Maubeuge-Montmedy region.

**Withdrew In Order**

Retreat in Belgium was admitted by the Allies but made in good order and explained as a withdrawal to conform with the situation in France.

The Germans claim to have hoisted the swastika flag over the City Hall of Antwerp—piercing within nine days the defenses of a city which held out for more than two months in 1914.

In German hands, Antwerp is a double-edged threat to the Allies—a menace to their line defending Paris, and a gate to the Channel ports from which the Nazis could loose an aerial blitzkrieg on England.

Brussels was in German hands. Louvain and Malines were occupied by the Nazis as the British-Belgium forces withdrew yesterday.

Capture of 2,000 Netherlands and French soldiers in the Netherlands was reported by the German High Command.

The Netherlands commander on Walcheren Island, in the southwestern Zeeland Province, had offered to capitulate, it said, and several Netherlands naval vessels were taken.

Fighting in the air was unabated. Disregarding the Nazis' numerical superiority, the Allies were pitting their fighters against hundreds of German planes and were dumping what the French said were thousands of tons of bombs on German forces and communications lines.

**Work Day Lengthened**

Striving to combat the Nazi air superiority, France ordered all its aviation industries immediately on a 12-hour work day.

"The great rush is on again," a French War Ministry spokesman declared. "The situation is very serious but not catastrophic."

The main battle line as described in Paris now stretches from Rethel in France northwestward through the Vervins and Avesnes regions to the Belgian border and through Belgium to the west or seaward side of Brussels and Malines to Antwerp.

Some isolated points in the regions overrun by the Germans, like forts around Liége, were declared to be holding out.

The Paris region, where anti-aircraft fire was heard during the day, remained calm.

**Tank Defense Increases**

The French Command said that after the experience of the last few days the French had learned how to deal with the German tank onslaughts.

Heavily armored German 80-ton tanks—impervious to any guns short of the formidable French 75's—have clashed at several points with France's famed "land battleships."

The French declared their own tanks have proved superior in combat where these giants have met, it was said.

## Hamburg Bombed

BERLIN, May 18 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, reported today that 29 civilians were killed and 51 injured in an

*Continued on Page 4, Column 3*

## Intimate Message from Washington

### Latin America and United States Drawn Closely Together by Realization of Common Dangers Growing Out of European War

*By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

If the European war has made Latin America loom unusually large in the sight of United States businessmen, it has made it seem even more important in the eyes of those responsible for this country's defense. Never before, not even during the World War with its example of German intrigue in Mexico, has there been a stronger realization here of the strategic importance to this country of the vast land and water area to its south than there is today.

From the President on down to minor officers in the Departments of War and Navy, there is apparent unanimity that Central and South America and the West Indies can either be spots of great danger to this country or links in a defensive chain that will assure the New World of freedom from outside molestation. And Latin America has given every indication during the past few days that it realizes the same thing.

Although the present extent of co-operation between the United States and the 20 other American republics goes no farther than the nebulous Declaration of Panama providing for "consultations" in the event of a threat to New World security or neutrality, many observers here predict that the present European crisis will eventuate in more concrete commitments among the lands of this hemisphere.

**New Conditions for Defense**

Many persons here profess to see in President Roosevelt's recent allusions to the speed with which modern aircraft could cross from Africa to South America and from there to the United States an invitation to Latin America to reassess its position vis-à-vis possible European aggression with a view to establishing a concrete New World defense program.

That leaders among the Latin-American nations are coming around to the same view was evident in news from Argentina and Uruguay this past week. Reflecting his country's growing concern over what he termed the "fictitiousness" of the present Pan-American neutrality set-up, Jose Cantillo, Foreign Minister of Argentina, has proposed a Pan-American conference to outline a "realistic" attitude toward the present war and toward the question of nonbelligerency. Although details are meager, it is held here that Argentina, once the coolest of all new world nations toward Pan-Americanism, now desires a definite, predetermined Pan-American defense program.

Uruguay, in proposing that the 21 nations of the Pan American Union censure Germany for its invasion of the Low Countries, is seen here as moving in the same direction as Argentina and away from a concept of strict neutrality.

Behind the increasing Latin-American desire for a stronger New World defense is an increasing appreciation of the strength of the United States. Now that the Good Neighbor policy has lulled fears of any Yankee imperialism, many Latin-American nations look upon the United States as a most desirable anchor to windward in the present world-wide storm of aggression.

This was demonstrated during the recent discussion over the Inter-American Bank when Latin America studied the bank on its merits and no voice was raised to warn that it might be another United States attempt to exploit Latin America surreptitiously. Latin America is also believed to be pleased over the way in which the peace efforts of the United States have largely paralleled those of the Vatican.

In the United States there has been some criticism, especially after the drafting of the Declaration of Panama, of any proposed Pan-American defense efforts on the ground that the United States "would have to do all the defending." It was pointed out that this country had the great bulk of all New World warships and airplanes and that such a defense scheme would amount to an agreement by the United States to patrol all Latin-American waters as far south as Cape Horn.

**Island Purchases Considered**

Such criticism has subsided considerably, however, with the growing realization that, though this country might have to do the bulk of the work, it would be unavoidable and would be as much to the United States' advantage as to that of any other nation.

Although Government officials do not like to talk in terms of an ultimate Allied defeat, some quarters are swinging to the view that such an event would necessitate the purchase by this country of certain strategically-located Allied possessions in the West Indies.

Since it is a foregone conclusion that the United States would permit no other European nation to seize or administer British, French, or Netherland possessions in New World waters, American defense plans predicated upon a possible Allied defeat would almost certainly include bases on some of these possessions, it is believed.

Although many observers hesitate to predict that a co-ordinated Pan-American defense program is in the offing, they do say that each German victory will make it more of a probability.

**Joseph G. Harrison**

# The Week in Focus: America Arms at All Speed as Nazis Smash Deep Into France

## Nation Backs Roosevelt Plea; French Battling Desperately

By Roland Hall Sharp

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The democracies, all of them, are at last aroused. On the long ledger this single fact may overshadow even the still undecided outcome of Germany's bid for a quickly savage victory in its rush toward Paris and the Channel ports.

Loss of the battle that began along the Meuse would mean for the Allies, and for freemen everywhere, a staggering handicap. But freedom itself cannot perish from among the nations when freemen, as of old, awake and unite.

This week finally broke the disastrous slumber of the democracies. While they slept during the past 10 years, aggressors prepared bondage for all unwary peoples, and actually imposed the yoke on a dozen nations.

Freemen still control the world's predominant power, and now they have begun to marshal it effectively.

Does this awakening come too late? That is the poignant question echoed from capital to capital.

Overnight, Americans for the first time became so sensible of dangers impending for this nation on Flanders fields that President Roosevelt won almost unanimous acclaim for his billion-dollar defense program.

The Allies, cheered by evidence of American action—although not assured of active aid—fought desperately on the defensive in a battle described by Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Allied Commander-in-Chief, as deciding "the fate of our country, of our allies; the destiny of the world."

### Netherlands Overrun

Both the ruthlessness and the rapidity of Nazi Germany's assault on Belgium and the Netherlands go far toward explaining the shock that startled all Democracies into more vigorous action.

Without warning, Berlin launched its mechanized legions into the Lowlands at tulip time. Berlin cast aside pretense in frank press admissions that rights of small neutrals do not count when great powers struggle for survival.

Moscow echoed this lawless precept and blamed the Allies for plotting to invade the Lowlands. As in Norway, however, the evidence of long preparation for invasion points to German rather than Allied disregard for neutral rights.

Queen Wilhelmina's Government, and the Queen herself, soon faced the decision of staying and being captured, or leaving for a safer place to administer the Netherlands' far-flung Empire. By May 13, three days after the invasion began, flight to London by the Royal Family indicated how badly the military defense was going.

On May 15, after five days of valiant resistance and heavy losses, the defenders decided to spare their land from further devastation. Germany threatened to bomb without mercy. Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, Commander-in-Chief, gave the order for a surrender strictly limited in scope. Resistance continued in the islands of Zeeland bordering on Belgium, but two of the islands were later evacuated.

The Netherlands Government and Empire are intact, administered temporarily in London, just as Poland carries on at a temporary capital in France.

### Battle of the Meuse

In the Lowlands, as in Norway, Germany seized the military advantage by an unscrupulous disregard for neutral rights. The same excuse—a forestalling of Allied plots—has become so familiar that a Chilean newspaper, among many others, openly scoffed at Berlin's transparent deceit. Repeating 1914, military necessity as seen from Berlin is allowed to override international morality.

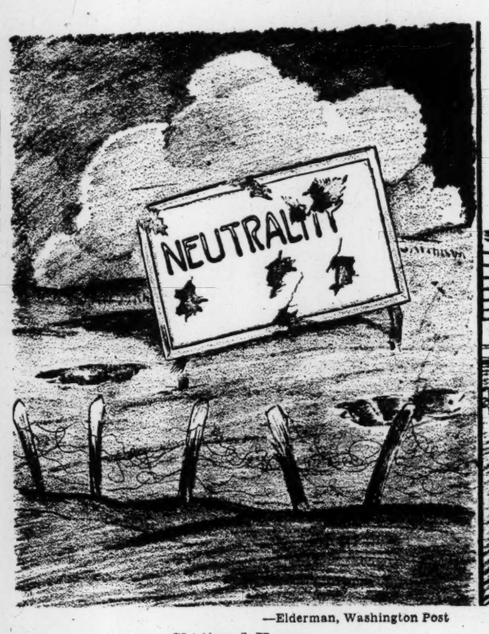
The Allies were thus faced with disadvantages in the field. The Netherlands and Belgium stoutly maintained their neutral positions, and undoubtedly would have fought the British and French if they had attempted to strike Germany through them. But when the Reich moved, the Lowlands quickly joined the growing number of Allies. They now number Britain and France—with all their Empires; Poland; the Czech Legion; Norway; and potentially Rumania, Greece, and Turkey. Germany remains alone, with Italy, Russia, and Japan more or less playing the dictators' game.

Along the River Meuse in Belgium and extending southward into France, only three of the Allies effectively face a terrific German onslaught. Belgium's capital, Brussels, has fallen. The Government removed, on Thursday, to the seacoast at Ostend.

British troops were concentrated in Belgium along the northern end of a 200-mile front. But front is hardly the word. "Melee" better describes, in Paris's phrase, this inferno of rushing tanks, isolated combats, sudden advances and equally sudden reverses, all under the drone and thunder of bombing planes.

France bears the brunt of this battle, for on land the French Army represents the major military obstacle to Nazi advances. In the air, British, French, and Belgian pilots fly to meet the thousands of invading planes.

Forcing crossings of the Meuse, German troops and tanks penetrated into France at several points. They pierced the "Little Maginot Line" along the Belgian border on a 62-mile salient between Sedan and the Sambre River. Mechanized forces are reported within from 100 to 60 miles of Paris.



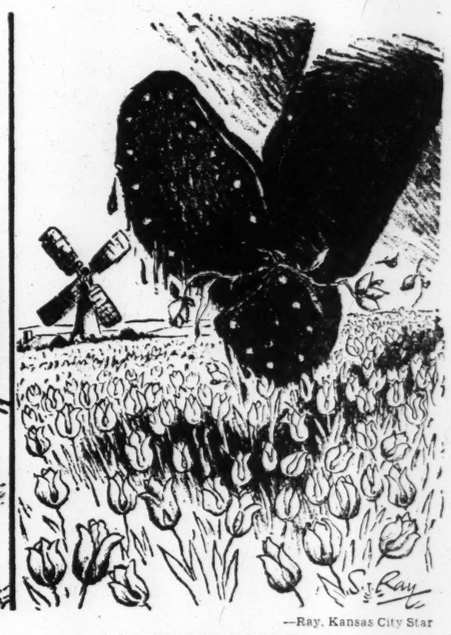

—Elderman, Washington Post

**Shattered Hopes**

CONSIDER THE OVERSHADOWING QUESTION OF THE ISSUE-TO-BE-INSERTED-HERE. AND REMEMBER THAT THE FUTURE OF THIS GREAT NATION DEPENDS UPON YOUR VOTES FOR NAME-TO-BE-FILLED-IN-LATER!

—Herblock, St. Paul Pioneer Press

**The Campaign Takes Shape**



—Ray, Kansas City Star

**Tulip Time in Holland**

### America Arms

With one accord and without regard to party, Americans read in European events a clear warning to themselves. Britain and France are paying dearly for their long years of unpreparedness.

At one point, during the Weimar Republic, they missed the opportunity to help republican Germany live, and so supplied Hitler with a program of revenge and brutal restitution. Once Hitler came into power, appeasement was tried. Only when the Munich policy had foundered on the cynical reefs of Nazi violation in Czechoslovakia, did Britain begin to arm in earnest.

President Roosevelt spoke for his countrymen when he came before a joint session of Congress Thursday and delivered in person a message asking $1,182,000,000 for defense, in addition to two billions already authorized this year. Responses throughout the country offered few reservations, and they were minor.

Plane production of 50,000 a year, and a standing air force of 50,000 planes, gave startling point to the modernity of this program. Delivery of planes to the Allies is not to be impeded.

### Isolation Shattered?

Throughout, the President based his appeal on defense of the Americas, not on rushing into war. But in a brief, significant passage, he said that curtailment of planes for the Allies would be "extremely shortsighted."

In London, the Daily Mail published an article by G. Ward Price, who said that "America will not stand idly by to see us defeated and destroyed."

President Roosevelt clearly indicated that a hostile power established in African colonies of Britain, France, and Belgium, or in any portion of the Western Hemisphere, would render extremely costly and hazardous the defense of this continent under the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Roosevelt personally emerged as a potential third-termer by national demand, certainly of the Democratic Party, and possibly of many independents and Republicans. He can have his party's nomination, but has not yet said whether he will accept.

Events have injected foreign affairs into a presidential campaign that sought to avoid burning questions abroad. Now Europe's war no longer can be left aside in consideration even of basic national security for the United States.

In graphic statistics, Mr. Roosevelt described the numerous points where breakdown of the British and French Empires would affect America's primary defense.

The Netherlands East Indies also entered this week on the stormy seas of an uncertain future. Secretary Hull has already served notice on Japan that these rich islands are not to be made a prey.

So America, East and West across the narrowing seas, finds a world of turmoil breaking in upon its traditional isolation.

**Argentina** went so far as to propose a dropping of Inter-American neutrality as adopted at Panama, in favor of "non-belligerency," giving all aid to the Allies short of war.

### Allied Cabinets

Three of the Allied powers—Britain, France, and Canada—strengthened their Cabinets in the midst of these trying days.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill gathered around himself six Laborites, including Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition in Parliament. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, succeeds Sir Samuel Hoare as Secretary for Air. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labor, takes over the vital Ministry of Supply. Sir John Simon, who shared with Sir Samuel Hoare a large measure of popular criticism for lax conduct of the war, becomes Lord Chancellor, a non-administrative post. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, former Premier, remains as Lord President of the Council.

France added two new Cabinet Ministers to represent the extreme Right in a more national Government. They are Louis Marin, President of the Republican Federation, and Jean Ybarnégaray of the ultra-conservative French Social Party.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King in Canada promoted two members of the Privy Council and appointed a third to the Senate in a move to meet public criticism of the war effort.

### Italy and Russia

Rome increased the tempo of its press attacks on the Allies with every advance of the German armies across the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. Italy's entrance into the war is expected at the moment decided upon by Premier Mussolini as assuring Italy a maximum return from effort expended, with a minimum of danger.

Allied fleets conducted brief "maneuvers" off Alexandria.

The Balkan situation remained tense, with Russia drawing closer to Yugoslavia through a treaty of trade and navigation, signed May 11 in Moscow. Russian trade pacts for the three other members of the Balkan Entente—Rumania, Greece, and Turkey—were proposed by authoritative Yugoslavs.

### In Latin America

The small independent Nations of Latin America now constitute the largest unbroken bloc of their kind in the world. They have been alarmed over affairs in Europe longer than the United States. President Cardenas, speaking in the "name of the Mexican people," condemned the Nazi invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Uruguay announced that all 21 American Nations had signed a protest against Nazi aggression. Another consultation is scheduled for October in Havana, to review events since the Panama meeting. Cubans this week favored holding the consultation soon.

### Wings of Peace

The Civil Aeronautics Authority granted to Air France Trans-Atlantique permission to conduct experimental flights, looking toward a regular service. So far, Pan American Airways enjoys the field alone, since Imperial Airways found itself occupied elsewhere. For the present at least, Air France will limit itself to Governmental business and westbound mail, not full commercial service.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday, the CAA changed in status from an independent, semi-judicial agency to a regular part of the Commerce Department. The vote, 46 to 34, further strengthened President Roosevelt's position on Capitol Hill. The CAA merger is included in his fourth reorganization of executive agencies.

### Home Building Up

Private construction of homes in the United States gained 1,662 units and $4,016,000 in value in the first quarter of this year, compared with the same period in 1939. This showing was made in cities of 10,000 and greater population, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The House Appropriations Committee approved $975,650,000 for the WPA, to be spent in eight months if necessary.

## Most Powerful U. S. Warship Speeded for Launching June 1

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (AP)—The 35,000-ton Washington, first United States battleship launched since 1921, will slide down the Navy Yard ways June 1—the most powerful ship of war in the American Fleet.

The North Carolina, sister ship of the Washington, is to be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 13.

Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, Philadelphia Navy Yard Commandant, said the launching was more than a month ahead of schedule, with the entire construction program speeded "in keeping with the desires of the President of the United States to expedite naval construction."

More than 16,000 men are employed at the Navy Yard and Naval Aircraft Factory. That is 3,000 more than peak employment during the World War.

Admiral Watson disclosed that work already is under way on construction of the super-battleship New Jersey, one of two planned to displace 45,000 tons.

The keel of the giant New Jersey is expected to be laid by Navy Day, October 27.

The Washington and North Carolina are 750 feet long, with beams of 100 feet and speeds of 28 to 30 knots. They will carry 1,450 officers and men each, have a 5,000 mile cruising range and mount nine 16-inch guns.

Final work equipping the $65,000,000 Washington will be completed after it slips into the Delaware River. It will be ready to join the Fleet by December, 1941.

The Washington is the sixth United States warship of that name. The first, an 8-gun galley, was sunk by the British in Lake Champlain in 1776. The fifth was never completed.

The sponsor of the new Washington at its launching will be Miss Virginia Marshall, of Spokane, Wash. She is a great-great-grandaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall.

PLANNING A VACATION?
HERE'S A CHOICE OF 25 ★

"Vacation Days," a picture-filled folder, tells the whole story of perfectly planned all-expense cruises — North and South—from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk — from 4 days to 17. Let us send it to you.

*Apply M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk, Newport News; railroad ticket agents, or authorized tourist agency.*

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE


## Taft Opposed to Suspension Of Election as Defense Aid

By J. Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOPEKA, Kan., May 18—In an all-day series of conferences with convention delegates and party leaders from six mid-western States, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, today clarified his position on three issues of immediate national moment.

First, Senator Taft made it clear that in his judgment the war situation should not force the United States to suspend a genuine two-party election. It is his view that President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies should be submitted to the test of timely and popular vote. It is his view that, to the extent that "adjournment of politics" means denying to the American people the opportunity to choose new national leadership in time of crisis, there should be no "adjournment of politics," but a straightforward and vigorous campaign and election in which a democratic people will be free to render its decision.

Second, Mr. Taft advocates that Democratic and Republican members of the Senate and House join at once in establishing a bipartisan defense committee which will sit continuously through the summer and fall in order to assist, check and criticize the execution of the Government's $1,200,000,000 emergency air, military and naval building program. He favors speedy and large-scale new defense appropriations but he believes that these expenditures require constant and nonpartisan supervision by Congress.

Third, with respect to Republican Presidential politics, the Ohio Senator put it formally into the record that he has not a word of criticism to make of any of the Republican aspirants, that the energetic pre-convention campaign for the nomination is proving beneficial for both the country and the party, and that he will sincerely and enthusiastically support whoever is nominated—including, of course, himself. He is convinced that he has the largest number of securely promised delegates and that he will show up in Philadelphia with the greatest number of votes on the first ballot.

**Employment Problems**

In his conversations both this morning and this afternoon with groups of Republican delegates from Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas who came to Topeka to see him, Senator Taft took the position that the issues of the 1940 Presidential campaign are predominantly domestic.

"So far as the actual condition of our citizens today is concerned," he said, "it is affected far more by domestic policy than by foreign policy. It is domestic policy which has left nine million men unemployed in the United States and more than four million on relief.

"It is the domestic policy which has failed to raise the price of farm products to a point where the average farmer may secure a living wage. It is the domestic policy which has kept this country in the doldrums of depression, with an average individual income 25 per cent less than it was 12 years ago."

It is apparent that Senator Taft looks upon the recurring suggestions that politics be put aside in face of the acceleration of the war in Europe and that the Republicans should stand aside and concede the President a third term by default, as neither sound politics nor sound democracy. He indicated that, far from abandoning the elective process of democracy, it is his own conviction that the American Government would be strengthened, not weakened, by a constructive campaign and a definitive election.

On the train from Kansas City to Topeka Senator Taft conferred for more than an hour and a half with former Governor Alf. W. Landon, before arriving at the Kansas capital at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

**Day of Interviews**

He spent the entire day interviewing out-of-State guests including, besides Republican Party workers, business and professional men, war veterans, farm groups, labor leaders, ministers, women's organizations and Negro groups.

Senator Taft had behind him today what he considered some extremely productive campaign work in Illinois. He had dinner last night with virtually all of the northern Illinois and Chicago delegates to the Philadelphia convention. They represent about 40 of the State's 58-member delegation and, while District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey was the uncontested winner of the preference primary, the report was that Mr. Taft would still receive an appreciable minority share of the first-ballot votes. The Senator broke his day to visit former Gov. Frank O. Lowden at his palatial farm home in Oregon, Ill., where he discussed the broad outlines of farm policy and Republican prospects in general.

Former Governor Lowden told newspaper correspondents that he believed that while the Nation's farmers were deeply concerned about the war this factor would not reverse their swing back to the Republican ranks, as indicated in recent by-elections. Mr. Lowden is not going to attend the convention and is not supporting any of the Republican pre-convention candidates.

## Protest on Nazi Aggression Backed by All the Americas

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 18 (AP)—All 21 American republics have approved a joint declaration protesting German invasions of neutral countries, Uruguayan officials said today, later adding specifically that the United States had agreed to its terms.

The declaration, drafted by Uruguay, was approved after Chile and Nicaragua communicated unreserved approvals.

Consequently, the Panama Government informed Uruguay the text of the declaration would be released at Panama May 19.

**Impromptu Demonstrations**

Meantime, impromptu demonstrations took place here after a rally in protest of German invasions. Crowds stoned a German-owned cafe. Several shots were fired in the air as police dispersed the demonstrators. Other groups tried to demonstrate on the central streets of Montevideo, but were broken up by the police.

Before the replies of Chile and Nicaragua were received, Argentina and Paraguay withdrew minor objections, while Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, telegraphed the Colombian Government asking the withdrawal of similar amendments "in the interests of Pan-American unity."

Chile, meantime, announced its willingness to meet with other American governments "to study all means designed to reinforce and make more effective the security of the nations of this hemisphere."

**Action by Chile**

An official announcement in Santiago said the protest proposal was accepted "insofar as it conforms to the spirit which animated the consultative meeting at Panama which declared 'nothing can justify the interests of belligerents prevailing over the rights of neutrals,' and Chile reaffirms her firm purpose to maintain peace and neutrality."

In Buenos Aires, Argentine capital, there was an anti-Allied demonstration.

German sympathizers shouted "Down with England," "Down with France." Four noise bombs were exploded, doing negligible damage to the tracks of the British-owned street car company.

Police said the demonstrations in the Argentine capital were by "Nationalists elements" demanding resignation of Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo, who has advocated abandonment of Pan-American neutrality for "non-belligerency."

## Washington Record

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

May 18

**President:** Addressed a joint session of Congress on the subject of national defense asking appropriations and authorizations totaling $1,182,000,000 to expand the defense forces of the country.

Held a conference with Col. Frank Knox, resulting in plans for organization of nine camps for training 10,000 additional civilians as airplane pilots.

Sent a message to Premier Mussolini of Italy asking his help in confining the war to its present limits.

Sent a message to Congress asking for deficiency appropriations of $63,000,000 of which $15,400,000 would be for defense.

**Senate:** Approved the fourth reorganization order; the conference report on the $135,684,330 Interior Department appropriation bill; and a resolution recalling the Navy Department appropriation bill from conference to add $250,000,000 requested by the President.

Passed the bill revising the Army promotion system.

Confirmed the nomination of J. Monroe Johnson as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**House:** Passed the Rankin bill to provide for dependents of World War veterans without regard to service connection of injuries or disabilities.


The Abbott Lesson Marker

Renders Unparalleled Service for an Unparalleled Number of Years

Sold in Reading Rooms

ABBOTT MFG. CO., 2454 N. Halsted St. CHICAGO


## 'Youth Correction Authority' Urged by 2-Year Crime Study

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 18—Far-reaching improvements for the present system of justice for youthful offenders are recommended, after a two-year study, to the American Law Institute by a Special Committee.

The Institute was commended by President Roosevelt in a message, and by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in an address at the opening session, for thus extending its work into the field of criminal justice for youth.

"More criminals are made than unmade by our present system of handling youthful defendants," the Committee asserted.

It was in connection with the Committee's study that the Chief Justice in his opening address declared:

"You have entered upon a new undertaking which promises to be of very great value to the community."

**Committee's Plan**

The Committee presented a plan and model law calling for Statewide agencies to administer and control the handling of young criminals after conviction, covering the youth age-group under 21 and above juvenile court age—the group which the Committee found to be the focal point of crime.

From the length of its studies, the scope of its statistics and the caliber of its 150 noted consultants, the study ranks among the most important crime studies ever made in the Nation.

The proposed new State agencies would be appointive boards of three persons governing correction and rehabilitation of young persons after conviction. The boards would be known as the Youth Correction Authority and would organize, administer and determine policies of handling young offenders on a State-wide basis.

America's purely punitive system of criminal justice has failed in two major objectives, says the Committee after its two- year survey—the protection of society and the reformation of the individual. The Committee's inquiry shows an unchecked rise in recidivism (repetition of crime) and in offenses committed by the gang-age youth group under the retributive penal system. The Committee would substitute a system of individualized training and treatment.

The new Authority would be authorized to approve or to establish places of preliminary detention for young offenders, and for the examination and study of persons committed.

The trial judge would have the usual discretion in acquittals and assessment of fines but in most convictions would commit the youth to the Authority. The latter would have all control over the youth as to his detention, imprisonment, training and treatment. To the extent that necessary funds are available, the Authority may establish and operate a treatment and training service, establish the necessary administrative districts and employ personnel needed to conduct its functions.

**Clearing Haphazard Ways**

The individual treatment procedures are the main objective of the plan. The treatment and training service would seek to integrate the handling of the young offender and to eliminate the haphazard and contradictory processes often found under the present system, where varying sets of officials handle the individual.

The Committee's inquiry has disclosed many evils in the handling of young defendants all along the line.

The comprehensive statistical study upon which the committee based its findings shows both the extent of crime among youth and the failure of the punitive system to combat it. The study underlines the following startling facts:

"Youths—our children from 16 up to 21—are only an eighth of our population over 14 years old, but they are a fifth of our criminals. Youths commit those offenses against property which make up the bulk of our serious crime—burglary, larceny, robbery and auto-theft.

"The property offenses committed by youths are the habit-forming crimes . . .

"Too often a youth caught in the criminal net will end up as a killer. . . .

"The youth, because of lack of segregation, is likely to receive a thorough education in crime in reform school or prison. Inflexible handling prevents real effectiveness with present rehabilitation efforts."

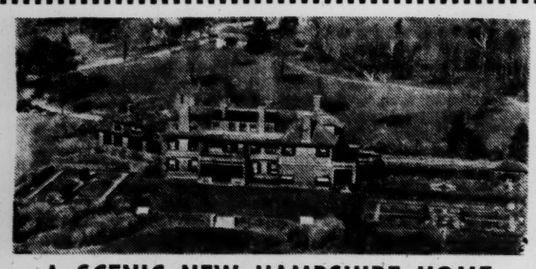
The Committee on criminal justice-youth had the voluntary assistance of 150 consultants from the various fields of law, prison administration and criminology. Chairman of the Committee is Dr. William Draper Lewis, Director of the American Law Institute.

## Cullman, Ala., Revels In Strawberry Fete

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CULLMAN, Ala.—"This way to the Strawberry Festival." Motorists to this North Alabama town, so-called "Strawberry Capitol of the Deep South," will have little difficulty finding the way because a mammoth representation of a strawberry serves as beacon light. The 150-foot municipal water tank has been converted into a huge illuminated strawberry to guide visitors to Cullman's second annual strawberry festival held here May 15 and 16.

The town presents a gala appearance, downtown streets being decorated with red, white and blue banners and special strawberry flags which rural housewives have been busily making under the inspiration of home demonstration agents. The Festival—expected to be the largest event in Cullman's history and for which there have been months of preparation. The first day was given over to children's activities, and the day is especially for adults.

A SCENIC NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME

*Summer residence in Dublin of the late Franklin MacVeagh, former Secretary of the Treasury*

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

Lowest Tax Rate ($20) in Region—395 Acres—2 Hours from Boston

Extensive view of mountain and lake country from 1500 feet elevation
Beautiful landscaped approach, gardens, and velvety lawns
Bridle paths—foot trails—separate lake frontage—seclusion

Master's House—24 Rooms, 9 Baths, 15 Fireplaces
Guest Cottage—10 Rooms—Supt's. House—Garage—Stable—Dairy Barn

A property well suited for private use, club, school, or rest home. Is for sale at a fraction of its cost to settle an estate.

*Write for complete description and details.*

E. A. BISHOP CO., Owners Representative
*Realtors*
PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

# Washington Sideglances

***Reporters live up (or down) to movie prototypes in mad scramble for White House release—Royal landlady: Queen Wilhelmina owns large interest in Capital apartment—Texan gives tip to states.***

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

**Minor Attack:** Movies showing newspapermen in mad scrambles for news are not always fictitious. The scene in the foyer of the White House offices at noon on Thursday was not one which revealed journalists as gentlemen. It was almost a riot as some 50 reporters mobbed Bill Hassett, Assistant Press Secretary, for copies of President Roosevelt's special message on defense.

To begin with there was considerable delay in getting advance copies. Next, while the reporters waited at one office door, Mr. Hassett appeared at another, his arms filled with the releases. There was a dash across the foyer and Mr. Hassett crouched low for self protection, shouting for order and mercy. After further confusion he retreated behind a pillar where, protected from the crush, he passed out copies one man at a time.

* * *

**Written at 2 a. m.:** Indicative of the haste in which the President's speech was written is the grammatical twist of this key sentence:

"One belligerent power not only has many more planes than all their opponents combined, but also appears to have a weekly production capacity at the moment that is far greater than that of their opponents."

* * *

**Landlady:** A goodly number of Washington residents feel they have a personal interest in the well-being of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. She is their landlady, being owner of a large block of stock in the palatial Westchester Apartment here.

* * *

**Voice of Experience:** Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, who is retiring after 24 years in Congress, paid a tribute the other day to the "old-timers" in the House.

The rest of the states, he said, should follow the example of Texas in re-electing its congressmen; then they would control more committee chairmanships. Texas, with 21 members in the Lower House today holds five chairmanships, he pointed out. It is exceeded only by New York with six out of its 45 members holding committee chairmanships.

The Texas Representative ended up by quoting former Speaker Champ Clark: "A man has to learn to be a representative just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor."

* * *

**Passing of an Era:** The Wage-Hour Administration this week wrote down a note for social historians. Approving minimum-wage recommendations of the hat industry, the bureau paused to comment: "The decline in popularity of the traditional 'silk' hat has reduced to negligible proportions the Silk and Opera Hat Division of the hat industry. In 1937, only 2,462 dozens were produced, having a value of $230,000—$8 apiece. Yet one fourth of the workers are today receiving less than the 40 cents an hour just established."

# 'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

*The following is the sixth group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.*

## . . . Dream Vacation

We rolled up in front of a pretty white home with a sign outside, "ROOMS—$1.50 per night," reminded the landlady that we were the college girls who had written for reservations, left our bags, and departed at once, since there was only an hour before the first concert.

A few minutes before 8:30 o'clock, as the sun was going down, we left our car in a large parking field and walked into the grounds of "Tanglewood," a beautiful estate in Stockbridge, just in time for the opening of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

Dr. Koussevitzky came on to the platform inside the great white "music shed," bowed to a cosmopolitan audience, and turned toward the 125 players of the Boston Symphony who were waiting for his direction. Full-toned and precise, the strings began the perfectly molded counterpoint of the Third Brandenburg Concerto by Bach, and three college girls sank into another world.

That was a wonderful evening! In the middle of a stormy section of "Scheherazade," a thunder-cloud burst over "Tanglewood" and rumbled through the rolls of the kettledrums. But before the triumphant notes of the Brahms' First Symphony had been sung out by the orchestra, a summer moon shone down on the listeners.

For a week we went to the Festival concerts, drove up to South Mountain in nearby Pittsfield for chamber music, talked to members of the Symphony, and found pleasant little tearooms about the Berkshire towns. We climbed a mountain, watched a recital at Ted Shawn's School for Men Dancers, went to summer theater, and interviewed the star for our college paper.

Yes, I think my visit last August to the Berkshire Hills was a dream of a vacation. Because I did dream about it—the heavenly music, the fascinating people, and all the creative living in which we participated for a perfect week!

**Joan Pinanski**
Pomeroy Hall
Wellesley College
Wellesley, Mass.

## . . . Lovely Memories

Suit cases were stowed safely away, our seats were found, and we were on our way!

A round-trip to the West Coast via the northern route on a new air-conditioned bus was for my three children and me quite a lark.

Three days of unusual routine for the children, snatching sleep whenever it was felt that nothing of importance would be missed.

Notebooks of the two older children were being filled with descriptions of the passing countryside, of events and peoples as fast as they were observed.

We arrived at evening the third day when the sun was sinking behind the purple mountains and "Grammie" was on the porch welcoming her family, especially the youngest whom she had never seen.

Lazy days! Busy days!

Days filled with the engrossing pastime of weeding the luxuriant garden. Meal times made more joyous because we had helped pick or dig what was on the table.

Unclouded, sun-filled days, with the freshening breezes blowing off the bank of the Eel River on which the house stood, creating cold nights ideal for sleeping.

Humming birds dipping into nectar-filled blooms. The "cheep" of baby chicks, and the feeding of the larger flock and gathering the still-warm eggs, were a never-ending thrill to my city-bred children.

Days filled exploring the lovely country surrounding Bull Creek and watching the sun sink into the ocean glimpsed while atop the great height of Rainbow Ridge. Then returning through the ever-enchanting quiet of the Redwoods, the "Avenue of the Giants."

Picknicking on the beach by the Pacific Ocean, boiling freshly caught crabs over a fire made from timbers of some shipwrecked vessel, was a never forgettable day.

Swiftly the days sped by. Returning home via the southern route was a vivid experience which again brought out the notebooks.

A vacation filled with lovely memories for all!

**Mrs. Ruth M. Cooper**
7 E. Walton Street
Chicago, Ill.

## . . . Much Lovliness

The summer of 1904 my grandmother and I spent an ideal vacation in the Catskill Mountains. It took us practically all day to get there from New Rochelle, N. Y.

We went part way by steamer, train, and nine miles over very rough roads in a hack, pulled by two sturdy farm horses, but the woods were beautiful to look at as we drove along.

Mountain Side House was situated 2,200 feet above sea level, and had no modern improvements; we used candles and oil lamps for illumination. The exhilarating climate, gorgeous scenery, marvelous sunsets, moonlight strawrides, and delicious meals made up for what we lacked.

A small church, post office and store combined were at Jewett Heights, about a mile from our farm. We played all kinds of games; made souvenirs out of the bark of the white birch trees, pillows filled with balsam needles, and long daisy chains.

Sunday nights we sang hymns while somebody played the piano. The woods were near our house so it was not unusual to see woodchucks, chipmunks, porcupines, and newts.

The peewee, meadowlark, and other birds were an inspiration to hear. Some of the wild flowers were new to me; the devil's paint brush, Indian pipe, and gentian.

The different farms were divided by artistic stone walls. It was delightful to go for an all-day hike, or drive, and behold the different wonders of nature. The mountains we climbed were cleared on top, and that enabled us to get splendid views in all directions.

On Mount Pisgah we saw a log cabin filled with relics; among them a spur George Washington wore during the Revolutionary War.

The guests at Mountain Side House always regretted to leave so much loveliness.

**Marion Arthur**
614 West Hill Avenue
Knoxville, Tenn.

# U. S. Club Women Plan Tour of South America

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 18—The Western Hemisphere will soon see a new drive against the forces of misunderstanding which can split nations and continents when delegates of the General Federation of Women's Clubs "roll down to Rio" on a 13,000-mile, 52-day good neighbor tour of South American capitals and countries, starting on May 31.

Forearmed with a prearranged program of contacts with women engaged in similar activities in the countries to be visited, the United States delegates are seen as building the same sort of inter-American appreciation as is expected to result from the Latin American summer musical tours of the youth orchestra under the direction of Leopold Stokowski and the National Broadcasting Company orchestra under the direction of Arturo Toscanini.

The tour, arranged under the leadership of Mrs. Frederick Beggs, of Wyckoff, N. J., chairman of the Federation's Department of International Relations, will be a physical realization of the "imaginary" tour conducted under her direction for the 2,000,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the past year. This was a comprehensive study program arranged to cover the varied interests and nations of South and Central America.

**Leavening of Thinking**

"We believe this tour will help to leaven the thinking of peoples in both North and South America," Mrs. Beggs said today in explaining the purpose of the venture. "Since the women making the journey are active in public contacts, on returning to the United States they will promote understanding and goodwill through their writings and on the lecture platform. At the same time, if we on the tour represent our country with sincerity and purpose, we will advance the correct impression of North American ideals in Latin America."

**Mrs. Frederick Beggs**
**Chairman of the Department of International Relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who is arranging the Federation's tour of countries in South America.**

To ensure a thorough exchange of information along the route, each touring delegate has agreed to discuss some special subject with Latin American women working along similar lines. For instance, with women expert in the fields of art, housing, public welfare or trade. Such contacts will be made at each port of call, and each day on shipboard a seminar will be held to compare notes.

"Underlying the tour objectives," Mrs. Beggs continued, "is a desire to advance and clarify the immensely important principle of arbitration."

**Date of Departure**

Delegates will embark immediately after the Federation's annual council meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., May 20-25, held under the leadership of Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, President of the Federation. As a forerunner of the tour, the Federation's International Relations Department on May 22 will thrash out answers to two questions:

1. What lessons may be learned for future use from the development of international co-operation in the Western Hemisphere?

2. What contributions might the Western Hemisphere make towards the organization of a permanent world society?

The roster for the entire round-trip will include 25 women, all of them active in public contacts in writing or speaking. Of these, 22 have signed up, geographically representing the United States from Washington to Florida. Other Federation women from the eastern and western seaboards will go along for the east or west coast trips in South America.

This is the fourth friendship tour the Federation has sponsored since 1933. Included have been a "world friendship tour" to Europe, a trip to the West Indies and one to Alaska.

# NLRB Company Union Ruling Goes to U. S. Supreme Court

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—A 2 to 1 decision of the Ninth United States Circuit Court of Appeals here involving dealings of the National Labor Relations Board with a company union, in which the dissenting judge regarded the "decision at this time as not only unnecessary but as ill-advised," is being carried to the Supreme Court in Washington for review.

Actually the case was an NLRB attempt on a rehearing to secure enforcement of its order disestablishing a company union at the Sterling Electric Motors Company plant at Los Angeles. Judges William Denman and Clifton Mathews, in a 12-page decision, declared that the Labor Board had exercised "administrative absolutism" in not notifying the company union of the rehearing and that the union in not being given an opportunity to defend itself had been denied civil liberties.

The Labor Board was described in the majority decision as setting itself up as "accuser, prosecutor, judge, and executioner" of the company union without giving the union a chance to be heard.

**Question Called Decided**

Actually the Labor Board claimed that the United States Supreme Court decisions in the Greyhound cases and in the National Licorice Company case, handed down in March this year, decided the question of giving notice. Upholding this view, Judge William Healy, dissenting, declared this Supreme Court decision settled this matter "in inferior Federal courts at least."

Seventy-five per cent of the Sterling Company's employees had formed an independent union. Later the NLRB ordered the company to cease bargaining with this union and to disorganize it, when a petition from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the American Federation of Labor was presented to the board.

In January the Court denied the Labor Board's petition to enforce this order. The Board secured a rehearing with the present outcome.

**Protection Extent**

The majority opinion on the rehearing held that protection of the National Labor Relations Act extends "as much to self-organized unions as to powerful unions already existing and seeking to extend their membership."

The two judges declared that the Board's action in seeking to disestablish the independent union "is the kind of administrative absolutism denounced in democratic assemblies in America as characteristic of the totalitarianism of the Central European powers. . . . To curtail this . . . over-reaching is one of the most important duties of our course."

However, as one legal expert here pointed out, "there is a difference between an independent employees' union and a company-dominated union. A company-dominated union under the Wagner Act is illegal. If the Board erred in finding the union was company-dominated then the Court's decision will hold. Otherwise it cannot hold."

Some recognized students of labor problems here were inclined to ridicule the contention in the ruling that the Labor Board had over-ridden 'the "civil liberties" of the union. "Why," they said, "the Labor Board has done more for the civil liberties of American workers than any other agency."

In announcing for a Supreme Court review of the case, the Board in Washington declared the San Francisco ruling "both erroneous and wholly unwarranted."

In a later addition to his dissenting opinion, Judge Healy referred again to the licorice company decision. "There," he said, "the Supreme Court unanimously rejected the construction given the (National Labor Relations) Act by this Court in its original opinion. . . . In the present opinion the majority merely reiterate what they said before. While studiously aimed at the Board, the real target of the present attack would seem to be the Labor Relations law itself or the Supreme Court's interpretation of it."

# Electricity 'Does Chores' on Dixie Farms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Farmers over the South are making electricity do many of the chores around the farm and home.

A shining example for many communities now are electro-development farms—farms which have been awarded certificates for complying with standards of using "electricity wisely in a program of farm and home management."

The Electro-Development Farm Program is sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Services of the University of Tennessee, Mississippi State College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Georgia, and Tennessee Valley Authority.

**Demonstrations Held**

The idea grew out of questions which came up with extension of rural lines into new territory. Farmers were asking what electricity would do to help them make or save money, what equipment was best suited to the job, and how much it would cost to buy and to operate.

The best way to answer those questions, it was decided, would be by holding actual demonstrations on typical farms in communities.

Lists were prepared showing the kinds of electric equipment most valuable on the farm. Three types were included: the general purpose farm, the dairy farm, and the poultry farm. A certificate designating a farm as an electro-development farm is awarded to each farm family which installs enough electrical equipment in any one of those classes to qualify, and which is following improved farm and home management practices.

**Farmers Know Costs**

Selection of electro-development farms is not based on the amount of high-priced equipment a farmer installs, but on the merits of the equipment as applied to that type of farm.

Special meters are installed so farmers know the cost of operating different pieces of electrical equipment. The extension services give special assistance to electro-development farms in continuing to make better and more profitable use of electricity.

Among wiring, lighting and house requirements for an electro-development farm are:

Wiring and lighting—three-wire, 60-ampere service or larger; wall switches; convenience outlets in kitchen, living room, dining room, and bedroom; principal lights shaded.

Appliances and uses required—running water at sink; electric range or refrigerator; radio; electric iron; one of the following: refrigerator or range, electric water system, washing machine, water heater; three of the following: running water in bathroom, toaster, percolator, waffle iron, sewing machine, fan, kitchen mixer, hotplate, dishwasher, churn, vacuum cleaner, heating pad, electric fly trap, heater, grill, meat grinder, and ironer.

For general, dairy, and poultry farms there are also specific requirements.

# *Washington Letters in Papers Given to William and Mary*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—A collection of 300 historical letters and papers have been presented to the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, by Alexander Edward Murray, eighth Earl of Dunmore and descendant of the Lord Dunmore who was the last Royal Governor of Virginia before the American Revolution.

The gift was announced by John Stewart Bryan, President of the College, coincidental with the publication of the current William and Mary Quarterly Magazine of four of the letters from George Washington to the Governor, written from Mount Vernon in 1772, 1773 and 1774.

In one of them, General Washington exhibited cordial relations with the representative of the British Crown on the eve of the Revolution.

"We were in high expectation of receiving the honour of a visit from your Lordship in this neighborhood, immediately after the June Court," he wrote. "Colonel Fairfax and myself look'd every hour for eight or 10 days for your lordship's yacht."

Only one of the Washington letters, with some variations, has been published before.

Many of the Dunmore papers relate to Virginia Colonial history. Among them is one of Lord Howe written in 1776, and papers addressed to Earl Gower and to Lord Hillsborough at Fort George in 1771. Included are two from the celebrated Sir William Johnson to the Earl of Dunmore in 1771 and an account of a conversation between Johnson and Conoquieson, an Indian chief.

Only a small portion of the letters have yet been brought to William and Mary. The others are in England, being edited by Jack Eric Morpurgo, who received his B. A. degree from William and Mary in 1938.

# Randolph Field Extends Facilities For Pilot Training in New Program

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 18 (AP)—Things are humming at Randolph Field, Uncle Sam's "West Point of the Air."

Cadet training will be stepped up materially in line with the desires of President Roosevelt to make the United States a defensive power of the world.

Five hundred cadets now are at the field, but Army authorities, anticipating the President's request to Congress for added millions for a huge fighting air corps, are making plans to accommodate at least 1,000.

Two hundred and fifty-six cadets, pick of the nation, are now starting their second twelve weeks' period.

The course is divided into three such periods, the first being spent in preliminary schools, the second—or basic period—at Randolph Field, and the final 13 weeks at nearby Kelly Field where only advanced flying cadets are instructed.

After nine months of the world's most intensive air training a flying cadet becomes a second lieutenant in the Air Reserve Corps.

Randolph Field is known as the toughest of them all. Even college graduates and West Point men often are "washed out" (let out).

There are three training phases: flying, classroom and military. A student must have at least two years of college work, preferably a graduate, or undertake a rigid mental examination. His health must be perfect.

Randolph Field has about 300 training ships. Planes are of the newer types and although not the fastest, are built for ease of maneuvering and the instruction of cadets.

The average age of the flying cadet is 23—the Army won't take them if they're over 27.

## Red Apple Stickers For Washington Autos

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

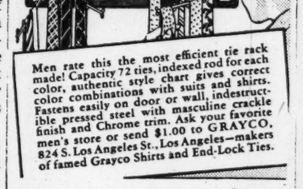
SPOKANE, Wash.—It's to be an apple for the tourist in the State of Washington this coming summer. The welcome lodges maintained by the Washington State Progress Commission at all key entry cities into the State have been provided with brilliant guest stickers in the form of red apples. These will be given all out-of-state cars entering Washington.


Bachrach SUCCEEDS Where Others Fail
IN COPYING and RESTORING OLD PHOTOGRAPHS, SNAPSHOTS, and DAGUERREOTYPES.
647 Boylston Street, Boston
507 and 683 Fifth Avenue, New York
1611 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

EL MIRASOL HOTEL
"Flower of the Sun"
Singles, doubles, and bungalows to please the fastidious. Commands glorious view from heart of Santa Barbara's exclusive residential district; near churches, theatre, shops. Delicious food in hotel's dining room by women cooks. Spacious, sunny grounds, and warm hospitality in "The most delightful climate on earth."
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

Flowers make life more lovely
-TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
Penn Florist
124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

INVESTORS' OPPORTUNITY ★
A conservative investment with dividends paid semi-annually. All accounts Federally insured up to $5000.
LATEST DIVIDEND RATE 3% Save in Person or by Mail
Write for new 50th Anniversary Investment and Savings Plan Folder.
MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 HIGHLAND AVENUE, WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

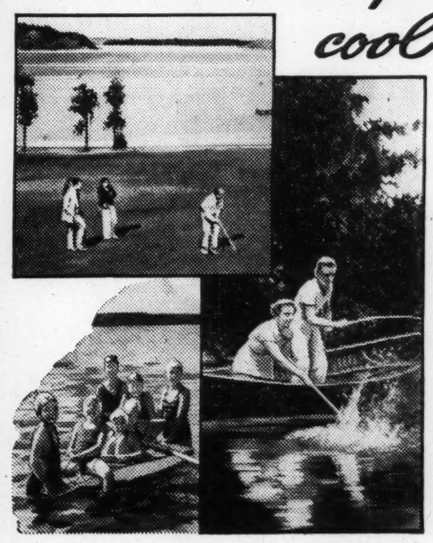
PERFECT FOR FATHER'S DAY
GRAYCO TIE-RACK $1

Men rate this the most efficient tie rack made! Capacity 72 ties, indexed rod for each color, authentic style chart gives correct color combinations with suits and shirts. Fastens easily on door or wall, indestructible pressed steel with masculine crackle finish and Chrome trim. Ask your favorite men's store or send $1.00 to GRAYCO, 824 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles—makers of famed Grayco Shirts and End-Lock Ties.

● FURNITURE
● SAFETY VAULTS
● GOODS
● RECORDS
● VALUABLES
● CONVENIENT LOCATION
Boston Storage WAREHOUSE CO.
Huntington Ave. — Westland Ave.
Tel. KEN. 9050, Boston Tel. COM. 1530

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

you too can have A SUMMER-LONG VACATION IN CANADA

Where it's inexpensive*, cool and friendly

Take your vacation this year in Canada, where favourable exchange boosts the buying power of American dollars. That longer trip you have always wanted; that appealing resort that has heretofore been just beyond you; those little extras you have always done without, today are well-within scope of your budget. Come to this cool, refreshing, friendly Northland yourself and bring the family for an extended stay. Choose the mountains, lakes or seaside; adventure in the wilds or tour through history. Fine highways and modern air, rail, boat and bus systems take you everywhere you want to go. Accommodations to your taste and means are always available as well as ample facilities for all summer sports and activities.
*Mail coupon below for beautifully illustrated book.*
CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
OTTAWA - CANADA

CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU, BT
OTTAWA, CANADA
☐ Please send me free copy of your 60-page illustrated book about vacationing in Canada.
☐ Please send me information on.....
district, province of.....
Name.....
Address.....
.....State.....
*Save Money
Obtain your Canadian dollars when you arrive in Canada—the official rate of exchange premium will be paid you. Banks, Hotels, Transportation Companies, Stores, all will be glad to help you and make your visit more enjoyable.
No Passports
No passports, no red tape, no restrictions to bother you at the border. You simply come in and move about as freely as at home. You may leave Canada with the same informality and ease.

# Ratio of Nazi to Allied Force In Air Figured as Overdrawn

By Otto Zausmer
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sensational reports that Germany's airfleet outnumbered the Allied air force by three to one have been causing concern all over the world. These statements, often repeated by experts and would-be experts, are playing most effectively into Herr Hitler's hands. It is one of his foremost efforts to foment fear and demoralize both his actual and his potential enemies. The publicity given to his war machine by his opponents is a decisive part of the Nazis' strength

Nevertheless there are clear indications that the German air fleet is not much stronger than the Air Force of the Allies. The number of planes available in any country is, indeed, a strict military secret; but sometimes indications come to view.

At the time of the Munich crisis, Herr Hitler is said to have threatened that he would order an attack by 10,000 planes the next day, unless his "just claims" were met by Czechoslovakia. Mr. Chamberlain intervened, and so the planes had not to take to the air. Sudetenland was sold out, or rather given away. But it is unlikely that the 10,000 planes of which the Reich's leader spoke would in any event have attacked Czechoslovakia. For at that time those 10,000 planes most likely did not exist.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, himself said in a speech after Munich that Herr Hitler knew he would not have to fight. The threat would do. The Nazi Propaganda Minister himself had disclosed the bluff to a crowd in the Berlin Sportpalast.

The number of planes at Germany's disposal was referred to by Mario Muratori, writing in the semiofficial Ala d'Italia (Wings of Italy) at the time of the Munich conference. The front-line strength, he declared, was 3,000 planes, and by 1940-41 it would be about 6,000. This article of an Italian expert who was likely to have good information was reprinted in the Essener National Zeitung, a Nazi newspaper owned by Field Marshal Hermann Göring, chief of the German Air Force. Presumably the Italian expert would hardly have been allowed to give an unfavorable report. Neither would a newspaper owned by the chief of the air fleet be likely to have reprinted an incorrect figure.

Since that time, things have changed. German factories have been working at top speed, and their output is supposed to be enormous. But even so, reports of the present strength of the Nazi air arm have slipped out. Two months ago, Luigi Barzini, writing in Signor Mussolini's Popolo d'Italia, pointed out that the Western Powers and Germany together commanded 30,000 airplanes. The Nazi force, he continued, was estimated at 16,400 planes. That would leave 13,600 for the Allies; and if the 1,000 to 1,200 planes of Belgium and the Netherlands be added, the German superiority would at best be 2,000 planes.

The same writer also indicated that by the end of 1940 the Allies would have a total of 8,500 planes—6,130 of them war machines—from the United States; and the strength of the three warring nations would then be 40,000 to 45,000 airplanes.

From these figures it is possible to guess the German rate of production. The Allies have received 2,000 planes from America. They are, according to this authority, to get another 6,500 from the United States by the end of the year. That means that the Allies and Germany together are supposed to turn out 9,000 machines more than the war may cost them during the next months, which is far less than the fantastic estimate of 2,000 to 5,000 planes a month for Germany alone.

The Popolo d'Italia, owned by Il Duce himself, is presumably well informed about Germany's war strength and is unlikely to belittle the Nazi power deliberately. That being the case, the question arises: Why is the Nazi Air Fleet actually so much bigger than that of the Allies in every battle?

The answer is partly because the Allies have to spread their planes over two huge Empires, while Germany can concentrate its power at one point. Now, however, after the invasion of several countries, part of the German planes must remain in Poland, Denmark and Norway as a protection against revolution or a hostile air attack. But the rest of the fleet may be concentrated on the next victim of Nazi aggression.

Sticking to the old, conservative school of warfare, the Allies have been unwilling to throw more than a certain percentage of their armies into the battle. Herr Hitler does not recognize any rule of yesterday in economics, in politics, or in military strategy. He stakes everything on one card. He is determined to risk what he has in order to get what he wants. He risked a good part of his fleet in Norway, he risks his air force and the lives of divisions of young parachuters in the attacks on the Lowlands. No democracy hitherto has dared to do that.

One does not see Herr Hitler's reserves. One only sees his actual force in the battle. By throwing in the whole weight of his power, he outweighs the opponent, who risks but a part of his reserves.

Up to now, the war has always been fought on the ground of Herr Hitler's victims, they and not the Germans have suffered. Up to now, the smashing onslaught of the whole weight of the Nazi war machine has succeeded, and there has been no chance to see how long the Nazis could attack in the same violent way, or how much more they had except the forces they threw into the battle. That is why up to now the German army, and especially the air force, has been far superior.

That does not mean, however, that they were numerically superior if the Allies had met them with all their force.

## Gothic Abbaye To Reopen in N. Y.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 18—The Romanesque and Gothic Abbaye, or Abbey, adjoining the home of George Grey Barnard, American sculptor, who assembled the Cloisters collection and closed since his passing, will be opened to the public for two months beginning tomorrow under the sponsorship of the Washington Cathedral and the New York Municipal Art Society.

The Abbaye was originally the site of the Cloisters, the collection of which was purchased 15 years ago by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Barnard, following the removal of the collection, prepared to house his twelfth century Abbaye collection there, and left notes providing for the placement of his ensemble of medieval art objects.

Approximately 700 pieces of Romanesque sculpture, preponderantly twelfth century, makes up the Abbaye collection, including an ancient Champleve enameled tabernacle, an entire Renaissance apse frescoed with figures, stained glass, and a group of finely carved French Romanesque capitals.

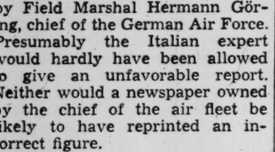
## Canadian Ships

OTTAWA, May 18 (CP) — An appropriation of $1,700,000 under the War Measures Act for the acquisition of vessels for the protection of Canadian shipping has been made by the Dominion Government, according to an order-in-council tabled in the House of Commons.

The order-in-council, signed April 5, gave no particulars of the type or number of vessels to be provided.

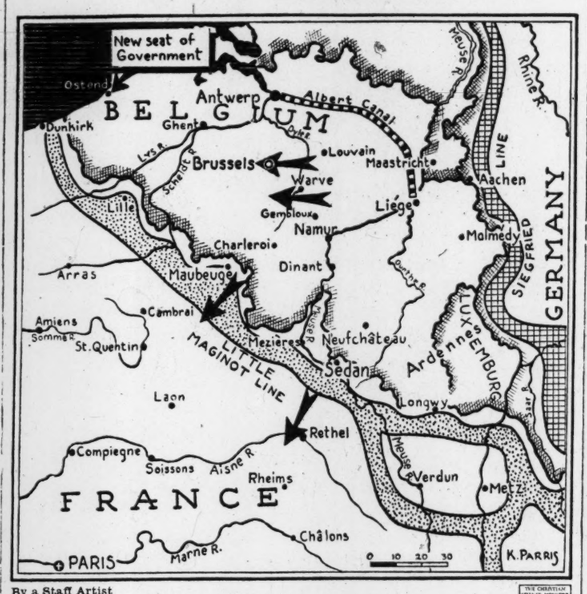
Another order-in-council of the same date provided that all Canadian ships putting out to sea must be provided with protective equipment for personnel against machine gunning. Ship owners must provide the equipment to the specifications of the naval authorities. The type of equipment was not mentioned.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Old Fashioned New England Delicacies
MARMALADES—JELLIES

of
Cape Cod Farms
MASSACHUSETTS
Recipes based on the heirloom recipe book of Anne Standish. Many over 300 years old.
Mail Orders Filled
THE JELLY HOUSE
Biscayne Boulevard at 64 Terrace, Miami, Florida Tel. 7-6463
When in Boston visit the Jelly House
44 Brattle Street, Harvard Square

A SERVICE TO MIAMI Residents and Visitors
When your shopping, school or travel problems are not solved by advertisements in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor
Call MIAMI 3-2445
9 a. m. - 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
An answer can doubtless be supplied by our index of advertisers in all lines of business represented in the Monitor
The Christian Science Monitor 1239 Ingraham Building Miami, Florida

## War of Movement




By a Staff Artist

**Nazi War Machine's Thrust Divided**
**Arrows on map indicate approximate positions of the main German advance.**

# Stiffened Line Checks Nazis: Capture of Antwerp Claimed

*Continued from Page 1*

air raid on Hamburg last night. A number of houses and other buildings were reported damaged.

## New French Militia

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—A special militia was being formed rapidly throughout France to cope with possible German parachute troops and "Fifth Column" or enemy agent activities.

A notice was published that military courts henceforth will deal with all law violations and there will be no appeal.

## Junkers Downed

LONDON (AP)—The Air Ministry announces 10 German Junkers bombers were shot down by nine Hurricane fighters in a single battle over France May 17.

A communiqué said the Hurricanes rushed to attack 20 enemy bombers when they were seen circling over a wood. The squadron leader shot down three planes, four Hurricane pilots got one bomber each, and the patrol jointly shot down three others. The remaining 10 fled.

The Air Ministry said May 17 that Germany has lost "over 1,000" aircraft since the invasion of the Low Countries a week ago.

BERLIN, May 18 (AP)—The German High Command announced today that 108 Allied airplanes had been shot down in the past 24 hours' fighting with a loss of only 26 German planes. The German air force bombed lines of communication in the Allies' rear.

## Rail Line Blown-Up

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph Company, British news agency, reported in a dispatch from Zurich that railway connections between Basle, Switzerland, and St. Louis, in France, a short distance north, were blow up last night by French military engineers.

The railway there parallels the Rhine near the juncture of Germany, France and Switzerland and the action was reported taken as a precaution against a German surprise attack on Switzerland.

## Job for Petain?

PARIS, May 18 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud today met the principal members of his cabinet separately in a morning of continuous conferences followed by a meeting of the inner war cabinet.

Defense Minister Edouard Daladier, after conferring with M. Reynaud, went to the Elysee Palace to call on President Lebrun, then returned for the war cabinet meeting.

Marshal Philippe Petain, Allied commander-in-chief in the World War, was among those who conferred with the Premier. He recently has returned from his post as Ambassador to Spain.

# *Glass Fiber Awnings Called Ready to Meet Wear and Tear*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—Perfected awnings, made of glass fiber yarn similar to that which goes into glass tablecloths, shower curtains, bedspreads and draperies, were announced at the annual Medal Day exercises of the Franklin Institute. Games Slayter, Vice-President of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, described the awnings, which will not only eliminate the fire menace of awnings but provide double the strength of standard cotton awnings. Glass awnings, he said, are mildew-proof and rot-proof. Mr. Slayter was one of the 1940 recipients of the Edward Longstreth Medal of the Institute for his invention of the process of turning ordinary glass into thread-like fibers. It was just 9 years ago today that he began his first experiments to develop new forms of glass.

"Another advantage of glass awnings is that they can be cleaned easily with soap and water, thereby doing away with the unsightly, streaked awnings so commonly seen. The new awnings will be available in all standard awning shades and they can readily have signs printed or stenciled on them.'

Mr. Slayter said that while the price will be higher than that of standard, chemically treated cotton awnings, this factor should be overcome by the longer life and freedom from burns of the new awnings. He also declared that white awnings of the new glass fabric will admit light but keep out sunshine.

Another development, which should be highly important to owners of awnings, is a Fiberglas awning thread, which can be used in the standard cotton awnings as well as in the new glass awnings. Mr. Slayter declared that tests have shown that the seams of standard cotton awnings are the first to give way, due to the thread breaking. The new glass thread has greater strength than steel and will greatly lengthen the life of awnings.

Few people in the United States can go through a day without encountering the new product in some form, although frequently hidden. Electrical insulation made of glass fiber, Mr. Slayter explained, is giving motors, generators and transformers the ability to withstand overloads and severe operating conditions. A house can be warmer in winter and cooler in summer—with lessened fuel bills—when fiber glass blankets are put in the walls. Refrigerators save on electric bills, last longer, and have more uniform temperatures when insulated with Fiberglas. Ranges, too, cook better and at less cost. Thin porous sheets of the material minimize battery troubles for motorists. The product is playing an important part in ships, airplanes, locomotives, and cars.

# Allies Call for More Planes

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The hard-pressed Allies are preparing to double their orders for American warplanes, an Anglo-French Commission indicated yesterday in announcing that its purchases of goods in this country already had passed $1,000,000,000.

Four thousand planes, plus accessories, already have been ordered at a cost of about $650,000,000, the Commission said, adding that almost as much money had been earmarked for additional purchases.

"Within a few weeks," it was predicted by Arthur H. Ballantyne, the Secretary, "contracts for more than $500,000,000 of this amount probably will be placed for planes of the most advanced American Army types and for engines."

Crowded American plants are unable to deliver the warplanes as fast as desired, the Allied spokesmen stressed. To speed their arrival at the war front, some of the big bombers could be flown across the Atlantic, Mr. Ballantyne told reporters.

Planes of all types have been delivered recently at the rate of nearly 200 a month, according to authoritative estimates.

A statement released both in Washington and New York said the $1,000,000,000 purchases included orders made through the Joint Purchasing Agency, others placed before the Commission was formed, and some that were made direct by the British and French Governments. Aside from the $650,000,000 spent for aircraft and aviation materials, it was estimated that machine tools and munitions accounted for more than $200,000,000. Other purchases listed included electrical equipment, clothing, metals, boats, horses and mules.

Confirming earlier reports by Army-Navy officials to Congress, the Commission said American aircraft which already had reached the war front had proved "highly satisfactory" in actual combat, when "amended to meet European requirements" — presumably by the addition of armor, heavier guns, and self-sealing fuel tanks.

# Italian Liner Not Searched At Gibraltar

ROME, May 18 (AP)—Italy's long campaign against the Allied contraband control apparently bore fruit yesterday with word that the Italian liner Rex, eastbound from New York, had been passed by the Gibraltar contraband control station for the first time without being stopped.

The Italian Line reported that the westbound Conte di Savoia had passed Gibraltar earlier in the day, but was not specific on whether it, too, had been exempted from the customary British search.

At the same time Italian official enthusiasm ran high for German war successes against the Allies It was announced that Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano would go to Milan tomorrow for a rally celebrating the signing last May 22 of the Italian-German military alliance.

The Vatican City paper L'Osservatore Romano, subject of angry criticism in recent days by pro-German elements because of its war reports and comments, carried only the regular war communiqués of the belligerents.

The Fascist Roman Catholic paper Lavvenire, however, broke the press' silence on the matter of Italian-Yugoslav tension, remarking:

"In the Balkans, Yugoslavia seems to be giving way to restlessness, which, if it has a precedent in the traditions of the tripartite Kingdom, furthers neither Danubian equilibrium nor Mediterranean peace."

Yugoslav reaction to what have been considered signs that Italy might enter the war has been ignored by officials and the press in Italy.

United States warnings to Americans to return home appeared likely to cause closing of the North American College for Theological Students here.

As another by-product of the European conflict, Italian importers began seeking tin, cocoa, and oil seeds in South America to replace commodities formerly bought in the Netherlands East Indies.

Business circles reported that inquiries had been made in Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.

## Times of London Calls on U. S. For Speed on Planes

LONDON, May 18 (AP) — The Times of London, commenting on President Roosevelt's assertion that Germany had more airplanes and greater production that all her opponents combined, said today, "that discrepancy indeed is the cause of most acute anxiety in Allied countries.

[President Roosevelt, in his address Thursday calling for an enlarged American defense program, referred to one opponent having more planes and faster production than all the others combined, but mentioned no country by name.]

"Nothing would be more helpful than prompt and expedited delivery of the great quantity of airplanes which are on order in the United States. But there should be no illusion on this side over the capacity of American industry to make good our deficiencies," the Times continued.

**Hope for U. S. Planes**

National safety, the paper said, depends upon "acceleration in our own factories, reinforced—as after Mr. Roosevelt's declaration we are justified in hoping that it will be reinforced—by speedy and substantial contributions from the United States."

The press made no effort to minimize the situation on the continent. All gave prominence to the reports of the German drive.

In an editorial captioned "Back to the Wall," the Express reprinted Earl Haig's immortal order of April 12, 1918, when the Germans threw 106 divisions against the Allies on a 50-mile front in an effort to separate the British and French.

"Every position must be held to the last man," General Haig's order said. "There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end."

**Possible Reverse Mentioned**

"In 1940 as in 1918 the same Allies stand ready to fight through terror to triumph," the Express commented.

The News Chronicle said: "Our message to the British people at this time: Be of good heart. These are dark days but also great days. The future of mankind is being moulded."

"We must not blind ourselves to the possibility of a reverse," said the Daily Mail. "There's evidence the Germans have worked out new and brilliant tactics. Such tactics cannot be countered in an hour.

"That's the worst. Our people never feared to face the worst and it's good to remember we have always overcome it."

## Virginia University Du Pont Fellowships

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. James Southall Wilson, Dean of the Department of Graduate Studies at the University of Virginia, announces the awarding of 40 Philip Francis du Pont fellowships for graduate study next session.

Nine of these are research fellowships carrying a stipend of $600, while 20 are senior fellowships carrying a grant of $300 or $400.

The fellowships are made possible by a bequest from an alumnus of the University of Virginia, Philip Francis du Pont.

## *Belgium Shifts Its Capital*

Wide World

**Seat of Government Now at Ostend**
With the former Capital, Brussels, in German hands, temporary headquarters of the Belgian Government have been set up at Ostend, on the southern coast. The Palace of Justice and the Royal Palace at Brussels are shown in the top and middle pictures. Below is pictured the Dique and beach at Ostend.

# *Italy Sees Its New Empire Through Exposition at Naples*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NAPLES, Italy—Italians are being introduced at first hand to their expanding Empire in an exposition here which is devoted to Italy's overseas territories.

The exposition, officially opened May 9 in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, "testifies to the millennial and inextinguishable power of the Italian race," in the words of its Director, Vincenzo Tecchio.

"It invokes faith in the Empire once again being forged by the Duce; faith that it will always fulfill the needs and rights of expansion of the Italian people."

A martial array of historic, descriptive, and commercial exhibits keyed to the world at war is apparently purposed to justify the acquisition of Ethiopia, and Albania, and to accustom the Italian people to the idea of continued colonial expansion.

The serious parts of this First Triennial Exposition of Italian Territories Overseas, therefore, are apparently designed to represent something of a Roman triumphal. The trophies of victory, however, have been set up in graceful and flower-strewn fair grounds instead of being carried in procession through the streets of the City as in ancient times.

If this design were not immediately apparent to the fun-seeking crowds which poured through the gates, the building which serves as the theme center would make it plain. There, inside a large cube surfaced with mosaic, a mural artist has painted the theme.

On one wall is portrayed the first of the Caesars, astride a white horse and surrounded with all the lavish ceremonial of a victory procession on the occasion of the founding of the first Roman Empire.

On the opposite wall, also astride a white horse and surrounded by the symbols of modern imperial grandeur, is depicted Premier Mussolini—founder of the Empire of today. His garb is a simple uniform as befits the military statesman of these times. On the fourth wall of the building are the words of his proclamation at the time when King Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of Emperor.

This historical parallel is the subject of countless exhibits. Immediately on entering the fair grounds, the visitor is plunged into a chronological record of the earliest Mediterranean naval battles, models of early Roman ships, and colorful maps showing the rise of the first Empire. Then comes a series of brightly decorated court yards devoted to the maritime city republics in the days of their glory. Next, a building devoted to Italian explorers and their exploits from the year 1210 to the present.

Around the corner from a statue which shows a warrior representing Italy triumphant, standing on the lion of Ethiopia and driving a spear into the conquered beast, one comes suddenly on the authentic throne of the former Ethiopian monarch, Haile Selassie, under its accustomed canopy of gilded wood decorated in terra cotta and green. its gaudiness somehow appearing stilled. The whole was brought in crates from Addis Ababa.

Near by are well-worn field guns used in the campaign. Warplanes torn by shots tell their obvious story. A mural somewhat oddly describes the character of the fighting: victorious Italian troops with their guns and menacing blacks armed in good part with spears.

Further along the midway, a little colony of the new African subjects has been set up. Specimens of the blue-black race have built straw thatched huts.

HOME OWNED
SEIZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

# Ulster Exceeds Plowing Quota In Food Drive

**LONDON (AP)—Britain's new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. R. S. Hudson, has announced that the £2 ($6) grant per acre for cultivation of seven-year grassland would be extended until March 31, 1941.**

**The extension was expected to inject new life in the "dig for victory" campaign launched several months ago to enable Britain to feed herself.**

By Walter W. Cunningham
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Spurred by a desire to help in the present emergency, Ulster has brought under the plow 260,000 acres of old grass land, exceeding by 110,000 acres the quota set by the Imperial Government as Northern Ireland's share in the big agricultural development scheme. Its contribution to the United Kingdom quota of additional plowland is equal to that of Scotland. Moreover, more additional land has been put under the plow this winter and spring that was accomplished in four years in the last war.

This is significant in view of the important part which the land plays in maintaining the food supply, now that imports are hampered by the war on land and sea. Before the war, the home larder was greatly dependent upon imported foodstuffs, and with the opening of hostilities a new source had to be found. The solution lay in stepping up home production.

**Foodstuffs Needed**

It was necessary to raise foodstuffs to feed cattle, poultry and pigs. The pig industry had grown to be one of the most important in the country. It accounted for nearly one-third of the United Kingdom output of bacon and hams. In a period of six years the production of pigs had increased from 284,000 to more than 820,000 per year. The trebling of the output of pigs called for the erection of four Wiltshire bacon factories, with the latest equipment. Despite the great quantities of bacon produced, home requirements in Ulster are calculated on the same basis of rationing as that which prevails in Great Britain.

With regard to the poultry industry, the poultry population increased from 6,500,000 in 1924 to more than 10,000,000 in 1939. Egg marketing methods were overhauled, and before Denmark was invaded by the Nazi troops, it paid Ulster the compliment of adopting by legislation the egg marketing scheme which had proved so effective in Northern Ireland.

A unique feature of the marketing methods is that the eggs of any particular producer can be identified right through all the processes to the final point of shipment. The producer in Northern Ireland receives a statutory fixed price for his eggs. This price is determined by the Ministry of Agriculture from week to week on the advice of the egg marketing committee.

**Duty Assigned to All**

Under the agricultural development plan, the Ministry required every farmer to plow up one-tenth of his land under grass which was considered to be arable, and in the case of farms all under grass, the quota was one-fifth. Every farmer thus knew the extent of his duty or task. The farmer was left entirely free to select what he considered the most suitable fields.

The Ministry of Agriculture financed the purchase by farmers of tractors and machinery by means of a loan scheme, and a swarm of tractors was soon at work turning wasteland into cultivable soil. The whole scheme has proved more than successful.

ALLWEATHER Fire Company
J. R. LIVINGSTON
C. R. THIBAUT, JR.
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE AS CLOSE TO YOU AS YOUR NEAREST PHONE
FIVE STATIONS TO SERVE JACKSONVILLE
Stations Located at St. Augustine and Daytona Beach

NEW YORK LAUNDRY
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified
Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

## *Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | F | O | R | L | O | R | N | | | | | |
| | | | T | I | M | E | | G | U | A | M | | | |
| | | K | A | N | S | A | S | | S | H | O | E | | |
| F | I | R | | K | I | N | E | | E | R | D | A | | |
| O | S | S | A | | A | U | R | A | | A | M | S | | |
| S | H | U | N | I | | G | O | D | S | | A | C | | |
| S | | S | U | S | A | | S | A | L | T | | A | | |
| A | G | | B | A | R | K | | M | A | H | O | L | | |
| M | O | R | | R | A | I | L | | T | A | R | O | | |
| O | L | O | T | | B | E | O | R | | M | A | N | | |
| | D | O | R | Y | | L | I | O | N | E | L | | | |
| | | T | O | E | S | | R | A | Y | S | | | | |
| | | T | A | M | P | E | R | E | | | | | | |

# Health Insurance Plan For Australia Held Up

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE—Recent recasting of the Australian Cabinet is unlikely to raise anew the question of compulsory health insurance and pensions, which appears to be stalled in Australia for the duration of the war.

Return of normal conditions after the war, however, will doubtless bring a reopening of the massive theme of social insurance, as developed here in one huge piece of legislation. But for the present this has been placed by events in cold storage.

The extensive act calling for health, old age, and other insurance combined with pensions, which was to have become effective last fall, remains on the statute books, yet the proclamations designed to place the system in operation have been repealed, and the subject will have to be taken up anew some day by the Government.

The currently sidetracked insurance scheme is regarded here as one of the largest ever embodied in a single act in any country.

Eight kinds of payments were set up in the legislation: medical, sickness, disablement, and additional benefits, plus old age, widows' and orphans' pensions, and an allowance for dependent children.

**3,600,000 Persons Affected**

Bringing directly within its scope 1,850,000 persons, the act in affecting wives and children reached a total of 3,600,000 persons. This is about 52 per cent of the population of Australia.

Payment of contributions was made compulsory on all employed persons over 14 years of age who were in receipt of remuneration not exceeding £365 per annum. All receiving more than £365 were excluded. The self employed were also exempted. These included the small shop keepers and the small farmers.

The method of financing provided for a payroll tax. Each employee was scheduled to pay a fixed tax, to be deducted from his wage by his employer. At the same time the employer was to make an equal payment for each worker.

The contribution for men and boys was 3s a week, for women and girls 2s. This was the total weekly payment, to be divided between employer and employee.

**Allocation of Receipts**

Taxes so paid were expected to cover the cost of both classes of insurance, and could not be divided by the insured, though of course in the books of the Government's Insurance Commission there was to be a definite allocation of receipts to the health insurance and pension insurance funds. The division was to be as follows: Males, 1s. 3d. to health insurance fund; 1s. 9d. to pensions insurance fund; females, 1s. 2d. to health insurance fund; 10d. to pensions insurance fund.

Sickness benefits payable for adults and married minors were to be: males, 20s.; females, 15s. per week. Other benefits and the pension payments were at various other rates.

Collection of the contributions was planned through the use of insurance stamps. These were to be made available at any post office. Each insured person was to be given an insurance card, in which his employer would affix an insurance stamp for each week of work. The Insurance Commission would receive its income from the postoffice in remittances representing the revenue obtained from sale of the stamps.

The act was assented to on July 5, 1938. Contributions were purposed to begin Jan. 1, 1939, and payment of health benefits to open the following July. By that time, it was anticipated, the national insurance fund would have accumulated an adequate reserve.

**Time of Effectiveness Extended**

However, in November of 1938 postponement of the starting date of contributions to May 1, 1939, was proposed in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives, and the next month the Lyons Cabinet determined that the starting date should be further extended to Sept. 4, 1939.

The magnitude of the task was then beginning to be apparent to the Government. Meanwhile also the crisis at Munich had intervened to upset all calculations.

The result of Munich was that the Government submitted to Parliament a three-year defense scheme to cost £63,000,000 which was approved. In addition the Commonwealth was faced with financial burdens brought about by the grave accentuation of the drought, the widespread distress caused by bushfire loss, and finally by the repercussions on national income caused by continuing low export price levels.

On March 14, 1939, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, announced that the Government had decided to substitute a revised system of national health insurance. The pension provisions of the Act were to be repealed and the problem of pensions insurance deferred until the financial future became clearer. Priority was to be given to national health insurance and to a system of family medical benefits to be associated with that insurance.

The decision of the Government precipitated a Cabinet crisis in the resignation of the Federal Attorney General, Robert O. Menzies, who on the passing of Mr. Lyons the following month, became Prime Minister. Mr. Lyons's announcement and Mr. Menzies' resignation occurred on the same day.

**Proclamation of Repeal**

Two weeks later it was reported in the press that there was general agreement in Canberra that the family health service which the Government had suggested should replace national insurance would never come into operation. This forecast proved correct. In June of last year Parliament repealed the proclamations which would have introduced national insurance on Sept. 4, 1939.

For years social insurance has been a plank in the platforms of the Australian political parties. The act however met with opposition from the United Country Party and the Labor Party. The U. C. P. insisted that small farmers and self employed persons be included. To bring in these two groups would have cost another £500,000 a year, it was estimated. John H. Curtin, leader of the Labor Party, which constitutes His Majesty's Opposition, said his party believed in social insurance, but was opposed to the act in its present form and favored its repeal.

Because of the hostility from many quarters at time of passage, the bill had to be strenuously forced through Parliament.

Doctors objected vigorously. The British Medical Association in Australia is not against health insurance per se, but favors it. The association opposed the scheme on medical and financial grounds.

**Commission of Three**

The Act was to be administered by a commission of three—a statistician, an accountant, and a businessman. The medical association considered it an anomaly that a measure which dealt with such a vast medical program should not have a single medical man on the board.

If, the doctors commented, you wanted to build a house, you employed an architect, or if you wanted to install machinery, you engaged an engineer, and so on. But here was one of the biggest medical undertaking ever set up by a Government, and medicine was not represented on the commission.

The association also strongly opposed the combining of an intricate and comprehensive pension scheme with a system of health insurance. Pensions were included, it was asserted, to sell the scheme.

The plan proposed to pay the medical practitioners 11s. per year for each insured person on his panel, each panel consisting of somewhere about 2,000 persons. This sum the B. M. A. considered altogether inadequate. The bulk of the medical opposition centered on this point.

## *Ponds Have Plant As 'Traffic Light'*

LA JOLLA, Calif. (AP)—The vegetable world has a traffic light plant. In mildly salt water it is a bright green. In very salty water it turns red. Transferred to fresher water, it regains its green hue.

The discovery was reported by Dr. Denis Fox and M. C. Sargent, researchers of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The one-cell plant lives in salt water ponds.

The experimenters said the green color was due to chlorophyll, the ordinary green coloring matter of plants. In extremely salty water the chlorophyll disappeared and was replaced by chemicals that produced the red appearance.

## Young King of Thailand Urged to Leave Europe

SINGAPORE (AP) — Premier Luang Bipol Songgram of Thailand (Siam) cabled 14-year-old King Ananda in Switzerland May 18 suggesting that he go to the United States to continue his education or return to Thailand.

# Russia's Oil Lag Cuts German Supplies

**Blame placed on leaders of party in placing inexperienced workers in charge of operations.**

**By Wassily Leontieff, Sr.**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

German hopes of effectively tapping Russia's vast oil supply—said to be nearly half of the world's known reserves—may be seriously curtailed by stagnation of Soviet oil production.

Although no figures for the 1939 output of oil in Russia have as yet been published, there is reason to believe that production for that year has fallen below the figure prescribed in the Soviet's Third Five-Year Plan.

A clue to this lag in oil output was given recently in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party in Moscow, in an article pointing to the poor results in oil production in the most important oil-producing region of Russia, Baku on the Caspian Sea.

Baku, which is said to have some 1,500,000,000 tons of oil reserve, produced more than 23,000,000 tons in 1937. According to the Third Five-Year Plan, this vital area is to put out 27,000,000 tons by 1942.

**Blame Put on Leaders**

Apparently Baku production, which is expected to produce about half of the Soviet Union's entire oil production by 1942, has fallen behind.

It is known that in the second half of 1939 the Russian oil yield was considerably behind the Third Year Plan figures, and it was stated that the preliminary value in rubles of this yield was less than 5 per cent more than that of the same period in 1938.

It was said drilling operations were neglected, But for the current year the Bolsheviks themselves admit that other essential causes are hindering good work.

The Communists of the Baku district claim that bad choice of leaders is the most important reason for the unsatisfactory working. The hiring of oil workers depends upon the Party Committee, which often appoints workers who lack experience and special knowledge. For instance, in one factory a Communist worker, appointed by the Party was reported to have lost 17 tons of benzine of high quality during a single shift. In the district of Lenin 140 accidents in drilling and 240 during exploitation, were reported.

During the Bolshevik Party conference at Baku it was said, especially by the army delegates, that there are in Baku enough people, knowing the oil business, to supply workers for the industry.

**Production Far From Goals**

But it has been disclosed that many of these people have been taken off major jobs, or placed in conditions under which no productive work is possible.

Thus it is believed that the production figure for 1939 will show a considerable drop when compared with figures for previous years. Up until 1937 the Russian oil industry was one of the most successful of the basic branches of Soviet enterprise. Its development is clearly seen in the following table of production, which is in millions of tons:

| 1913 | 1923 | 1928 | 1932 | 1937 | 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9.2 | 5.7 | 11.6 | 22.3 | 30.5 | 32.2 |

For 1942 the Third Five-Year Plan has set a production figure of 54,000,000 tons as its goal. But if the difference between the figure set by the Second Five-Year Plan for 1937, and the actual figure of production can be used as a basis for comparison, there are grounds for believing that the 1942 output may also be behind expectations.

Soviet economic experts predicted that the output of crude oil for 1937 would be 44,300,000 tons, plus 2,500,000 tons of gas, or a total of 46,800,000. This would have been an increase of more than 200 per cent over the 1932 output. The actal production for 1937 was barely 65 per cent of the prescribed figure.

**Increase in United States**

At the end of the nineteenth century Russia was first for two years among oil producing nations. But just before the World War Russian produced only a fourth of the United States yield, and in the last years of the war, a fifth. The output in Russia in 1935 was 0.14 tons per capita. In the United States it was 1.13 tons.

The United States increase was in large part due to the rise in production of the automobile. The Russian automobile industry has been until lately insignificant.

However, automobile production in the Soviet Union is being stepped up, and together with some 500,000 tractors in operation, and with the needs of the armed forces, Russia's own demand for oil is rapidly growing.

Thus while production is now showing signs of falling off, the domestic needs are increasing. This fact is readily seen in export figures for the past 10 years with the percentage of production which exports represented:

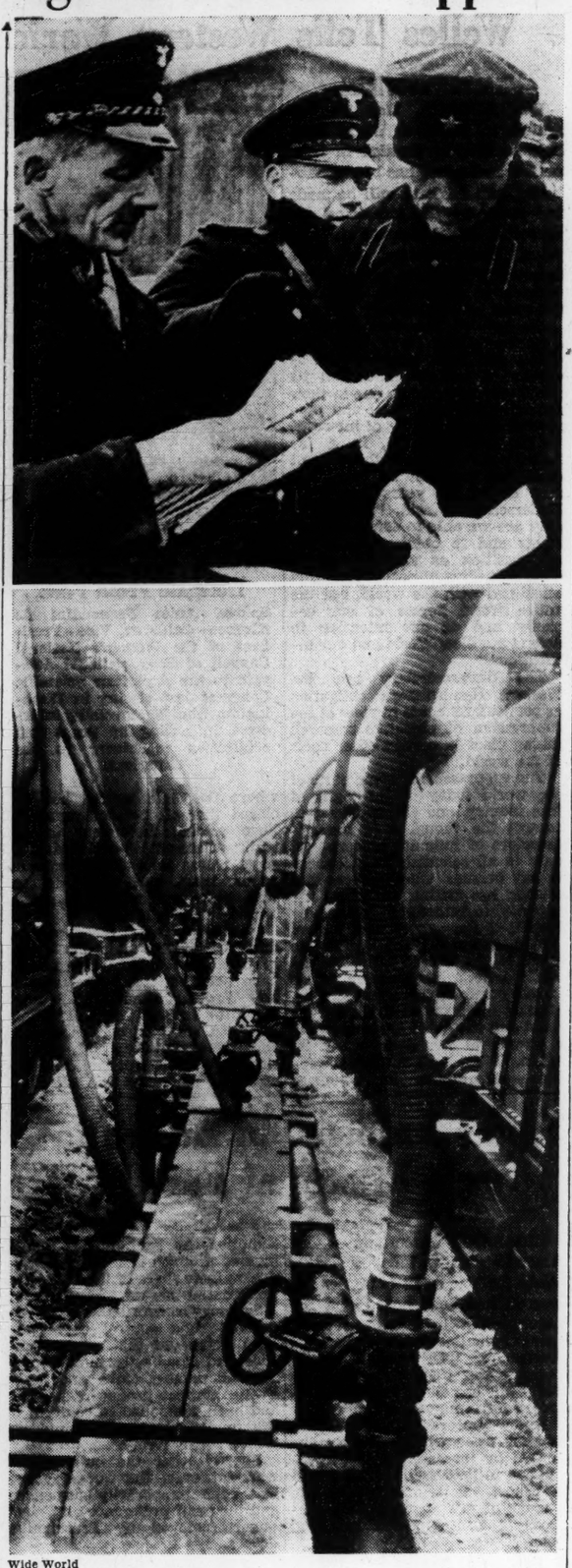
| | In thousands tons | Pctge of all prod. |
|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 947 | 1.03 |
| 1922-23 | 64 | 1.48 |
| 1927-28 | 2,665 | 23.00 |
| 1932 | 6,106 | 27.38 |
| 1937 | 1,929 | 6.29 |
| 1938 | 1,388 | 4.31 |

**Exports to Reich Shrink**

In 1932 as a result of the First Five-Year Plan the export reached 6,100,000 tons, which correspond to more than a quarter of the production. In 1938 the production increased by one and a half, the export decreased to one quarter, and became less than 5 per cent of the whole output.

Exports to Germany fell from a peak of 517,000 tons in 1932 to only 81,000 tons in 1938. In the first half of 1939 the decline was continued. If the Germans obtain in 1940 250,000 -300,000 tons from Russian fields, it would be a success for them.

The German hope to obtain some supplies from the oil fields of former Polish Galicia, most of which came under Soviet rule, can hardly be fulfilled. The oldest and richest district Drogobycz—70 to 80 per cent of all Galician oil—produced after the War, diminishing quantities of oil. In 1920 it produced 690,000 tons; in 1930, 530,000; and in 1935, 380,000; and in 1938, 330,000.



Wide World

**A Transfer Point in Russian Poland**

**Russian and German officials are shown handing over the loading and freight papers at the border station in Przemysl, where Russian oil was unloaded into German transport cars. In the lower picture the oil is being transferred through the pipe lines from the Russian to the German transports as they stand side by side at the station.**

## Nazi Planes Need Huge Gas Supply

*By the Associated Press*

It would take nearly 1,000 tons of high octane rating gasoline to keep 1,000 of Germany's planes in the air an entire day, military observers calculate.

This is figured on an around-the-clock basis of 15 gallons per hour for the average plane. Bombers would consume about 150 gallons in an hour of steady flying, while fighters would burn about 60 gallons.

Thus the average plane would consume about 360 gallons a day, and 1,000 planes about 360,000 gallons—roughly equal to 1,000 tons.

Experts figure that to get this amount, Germany would have to transport and refine some 8,600 tons of crude oil daily, or about twice the present quota being received from Rumania.

## Of Poor Quality

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — The finest Russia gasoline produced today wouldn't be considered third-grade gas in the United States, and would be valueless for use in the highly precise planes now being furnished to the German Army, Government oil officials here declare.

Commenting recently on the poor quality of Russian oil, these officials held that oil imported by Germany from Russia would first have to be re-refined in order to bring it up to the required octane rating for aviation fuel.

## *Canada Permits Gaelic on Radio*

OTTAWA, May 18 (CP) — Gaelic and Welsh may be spoken freely over the radio in Canada, exempt from all restrictions placed on foreign language radiocasts, Col. R. P. Landry, chief radio censor of the Censorship Coordination Committee, announces.

Regulations have been amended to exempt Gaelic and Welsh specifically. Previously permission of the raido censors was requested when such radiocasts were planned and on all occasions were granted.

"However, they are basic languages and essentially British, so now they are in the same category as English and French as far as censorship is concerned," Colonel Landry said.

## Nicholson Appointed Parliamentary Aide

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Harold Nicolson, author and former diplomat, was installed today as Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information.

Two parliamentary secretaries were assigned to act jointly for the War Office—Brig. Gen. Sir Henry Page Croft and Sir Edward Griff.

Sir Victor Warrender was reappointed for the Admiralty. Others named are D. M. Foot for the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Duke of Devonshire for the India Office.

## Action by Richmond Seeks $500,000 in Back Taxes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Court decrees directing the sale of real estate to satisfy long delinquent tax bills are asked in three suits filed in law and equity court by the City of Richmond. The suits, the first of many to be brought at the instance of City Comptroller T. Coleman Andrews, mark the opening of a campaign to collect real estate taxes delinquent in some cases as far back as 23 years.

The City carries well over $500,000 in delinquent real estate taxes, penalties, and interest that have accrued since 1916, and all of which is subject to suit. Under the plan worked out by Comptroller Andrews with the City attorney's office, the City is prepared to file several suits a day if necessary.

# U. S. Fleet's Stay in Hawaii Spotlights Problem of Pacific

**By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver**
U. S. N. Retired
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

With the United States Fleet being kept in Hawaii, it may be important to indicate the stupendous character of the task involved in conclusive American naval operations in the Pacific.

The immense distances would make it extremely difficult for either the United States or Japan to carry an offensive into the waters of the other.

Yet Japan occupies a uniquely strategical position for carrying on a "defensive-offensive" campaign. The Philippine Islands and Guam would be earmarked for Japanese occupation at the beginning of any such operation. And there are no serious physical obstacles should Japan decide on occupation of the Netherlands (East) Indies.

**Japan Has Many Bases**

From La Perouse Strait in the north to Southern Formosa, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, and the East China Sea are barred by the islands composing Japan proper and the Lu-chu Islands, all of which are studded with naval bases and fortifications.

At Versailles the Japanese astutely acquired from under official noses, mandates for the Mariana, Pelew, Caroline, and Marshall groups of islands which contain numerous harbors eminently suited for submarine and air bases, and fueling stations.

These islands, under the mandates and the Washington Treaty, are not permitted to be fortified, but they undoubtedly are fortified. They extend, together with the Bonin group, from Japan to longitude 170 degrees East, and end only some 2,000 miles from Hawaii.

On the other hand, if the United States decided to protect the Philippines, Guam, and possibly Samoa, it would mean projecting a naval and military force across thousands of miles of ocean, improvising operating bases as the campaign progressed, and leaving a chain of supply bases in its wake.

When the United States relinquished the right to fortify Guam, it gave up the opportunity of establishing a base vital for maintaining a fleet in the Western Paific.

**Hawaii Is Defense Post**

Hawaii is strategically important as it is the key to the Eastern Pacific. As long as it remains in possession of the United States, the West Coast of the country is secure against invasion. But the fleet, operating from Pearl Harbor, cannot protect Guam, 3,300 miles away, or the Philippines, 1,500 miles farther on and only 1,400 miles from the Japanese mainland.

These broad lines of operation used to be viewed entirely apart from any sense of war-mongery. A knowledge of the stupendous character of the problems is necessary to proper assessment of the American equipment for defense.

There are several alternative suggested plans for projecting operations westward across the Pacific.

1. The so-called "Steam Roller" method, contemplates a direct push from Hawaii to retake Guam.

As it is generally accepted that a fleet is not capable of steaming much more than 2,000 miles and arriving at its objective with sufficient fuel to engage the enemy, this plan includes a stop at Midway Island for refueling. Midway is 1,100 miles from Pearl Harbor and 2,300 miles from Guam.

**No Supplies Available**

However, there are what amount to practically insurmountable difficulties attending this plan. If Guam were retaken, the Fleet would find no supplies available. Consequently it must proceed encumbered by a huge train carrying its necessities.

During the last 1,000 or 1,500 miles of its voyage, the slow-moving armada would constantly be beset by enemy cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and seaplanes from the flanking Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands, with the result that if it arrived at all, it might be in a disorganized state.

2. The so-called "Southern Approach" method has as its objective, the retaking (if necessary) of Tutuila and the mopping up of the Marshall and Caroline groups.

Jaluit in the Marshalls, 1,800 miles from Midway and 2,400 from Hawaii, is a large, well protected anchorage that can afford the Fleet a safe auxiliary base.

Eight hundred miles farther west Ponape, in the Eastern Carolines, would be the next objective. Here again the Fleet can find a safe anchorage.

**Possibility of Success**

A further drive westward of 400 miles brings the Fleet to Truk, a group of islands surrounding a large lagoon that provides an excellent halting place for the Fleet.

With Guam only 550 miles away, the Fleet is in a position to strike unencumbered by a train, but very probably in the interests of safety, Yap and the Pelew Islands, which lie farther west, will first be occupied.

This form of approach offers a possibility of success. The succession of short advances is far less exhausting on the personnel than the long, slow, direct approach would be. The various operations would have been carried out by suitable striking forces, and the main body and the accompanying train could proceed from base to base after they had been secured.

The advance would have been made at such a distance an enemy in attack would be dependent upon a long line of communications.

Yet even this plan presents serious difficulties.

The various mandated islands probably are strongly fortified. The Japanese have consistently denied foreigners access to them, and little is known of actual conditions. Very probably the hydrography has, wherever possible, been altered, making the old and at best, very sketchy charts, useless.

**Approaches Would Be Mined**

All approaches will be mined. The islands are so numerous that it will be difficult to ferret out lurking submarines and small torpedo craft.

The farther west the Fleet proceeds, the greater its distance from dry-dock facilities, and the longer the cruises for the procession of fuel and supply vessels that must constantly ply between the Fleet and the United States.

The various bases taken for "stepping-stones" will be exposed to enemy attack after the Fleet has moved on, and will require the installation of garrisons provided with extensive means of defense.

It is quite possible that from Jaluit westward, the Fleet would be harassed to such an extent that ships would receive damages requiring the attention of the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor. And the United States Navy enjoys so little numerical superiority over that of Japan that the absence of major units cannot be permitted at the critical time of contact with the enemy.

**Plan Has Disadvantages**

This method of approach, although possible of accomplishment, does not, in view of its disadvantages, appear to be a plan that would be adopted.

3. The so-called "Northern Approach" method is based on a wide swing westward by way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and does not contemplate the use of Guam. It has the advantage of passing through waters that are remote from Japanese possessions, and the disadvantage of approaching Japan from the north where the least economic pressure can be brought to bear.

It has the further disadvantage of extremely uncertain and oftentimes unpropitious weather conditions, and the necessity of expending great effort in the establishment of "stepping-stones" for the Fleet in bleak and desolate locations.

However, it can be done, and, based at Attu in Longitude 173 degrees East, the Fleet can prepare itself for a final push of slightly less than 2,000 miles into vital Japanese waters.

Yet conflict in the Pacific will continue over a period of years, not months, before a decision is reached, and victory will go to the nation that can exert the greatest military effort, backed up by supreme national economic and social sacrifices.

So much for an effort by an isolated United States. What can be accomplished by the United States with the assistance of allies, is a matter for further consideration.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.

## *Lifesaving Corps Holds Florida Meet*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Ceremonies at Jacksonville Beaches attracted thousands as the American Red Cross Volunteer Life Saving Corps, Coast Guard Division No. 1, recently inaugurated its twenty-ninth year of service with a swimming meet and exhibition.

This corps of 95 surfmen and officers serve without compensation of any sort as a purely volunteer organization. Their protected zones have a 100 per cent record of safety. So far 187,382 hours of service have been rendered with 478 persons rescued from drowning; 793 aided by corpsmen when in difficulty.

The program included inspection of the Lifesaving Stations; a parade and exhibit of routine; surf rescue exhibition, and a race between selected oarsmen of each crew.

## Liquor Excesses On Trains Denied

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Witnesses for railroads and the Pullman Car Company on May 16 labeled "unwarranted and unjustified" testimony by Pullman employees that there had developed a "shocking increase" in drinking among train passengers, especially women.

"Our records do not substantiate such a statement," Champ Carry, Vice-President of the Pullman Company told a Senate sub-committee, "and, if true, the conductors failed in their duties because the rules require they report any unusual incidents."

Mr. Carry appeared in opposition to a bill by Senator Sherman Minton (D), of North Dakota, to require the employment of a sleeping car conductor on every train operating at night, regardless of the number of sleeping cars it carried.

## Jobs-Freedom Essays To Bring Several Prizes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 18—An essay contest for college students on the subject "Jobs and Freedom—How Can America Provide Both?" was announced by the League for Industrial Democracy, through John Dewey, its President, today. Prizes of $100, $75, and $50 are offered.

All undergraduates attending colleges in the United States are eligible to sumbit essays of from 3,000 to 6,000 words. Full information regarding the contest may be had from the League, at No. 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City.

# Gas Supplies Crucial For German Drive

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Indications that Germany's blitz-machine may be slowed down or stalled by lack of fuel in event of a prolonged war are found in gasoline estimates available here.

Some analysts regarded the Nazi thrust through Holland and Belgium as a supreme gamble to win a decisive victory before a shortage of gasoline for planes, tanks and armored cars becomes acute. Others gave credence to reports that Germany has accumulated a two-year supply of petroleum.

On any basis of consumption disclosed here, Germany's army is consuming gasoline in its present full-force war effort at a far greater daily rate than it is receiving new supplies.

The most favorable estimate of a Government expert was that Germany could procure only 2,980,000 tons of gasoline a year from all sources—controlled territories, Rumania, Russia and synthetic gasoline production. That would amount to 945,000,000 gallons or an average daily inflow of 2,589,000 gallons.

In the three weeks of the Polish campaign, Germany's land forces alone are estimated reliably to have used 4,675,000 gallons of gasoline a day.

In that campaign 48 divisions were reported to have been engaged, 12 more moving up and 10 more in reserve. On this basis, gas consumption averaged 66,700 gallons a day for each division. At a similar rate, the 100 divisions reported to be in action on the Western Front would require 6,670,000 gallons a day—more than twice Germany's estimated average daily inflow.

And none of those figures take into account the swarming Nazi air force. If 3,000 planes are operating over the Western Front on an average of six hours each a day, it is estimated reliably they are burning 1,920,000 gallons of gas a day.

Thus, for both land and air forces, Germany might need 8,590,000 gallons daily—nearly four times as much gasoline as some believe it can get over a long period.

## Forest Equipment For States Urged

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to authorize the transfer of tools and equipment used in rehabilitating New England forests after the 1938 hurricane to the various states for continuing forest preservation and fire control work.

The measure provides that upon completion or discontinuance of Federal work with the equipment purchased with special funds appropriated by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture might turn the implements, wherever needed, to the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.


KNOWN THE WORLD OVER FOR ITS DELICACY
Gerber Käse — Fromage Gerber
MFRS. GERBER & CO. S.A. THOUNE SWITZERLAND
SOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.A. UNDER LABEL
SWISS KNIGHT
CHEESE

SUCRE AUX FRUITS NATURELS
FRUXOR
FRUXOR
ERISMANN
Marque et Emballage Déposés
FRUIT BON-BONS

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, FRANCE
G. BUREAU
12 rue de Sèze (off Rue Caumartin and Blvd. de la Madeleine)
American and English Groceries, Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Marshmallows, Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, Bird's Custard, Crosse & Blackwell's Products.

PARIS, FRANCE
Au Duc de Richelieu
31 rue de Richelieu (Near the Théâtre Français)
BAGS
leather and fancy
Perfumery and Beauty Products
HOSIERY

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Announcing Our New
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
• Odorless quality cleaning
• No shrinking or fading
Call JAckson 0414

ATLANTA, GA.
J. M. HARRISON & CO.
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Cars — Trucks
Parts — Service
Used Cars
17 North Avenue, N. E.

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 7 Million Meals Served Yearly

Now! at RICH'S
Foot Saver Shoes
Rich's takes genuine pride in announcing the addition of nationally advertised Foot Saver Shoes to our roster of great shoe brands. Foot Saver's exclusive Shortback® lasts insure smooth, comfortable fit—full-fashioned fit — and Foot Saver's styles are loveliest ever.
®Registered
RICH'S
Atlanta Georgia

# Industry Control Plan Gains Ground in Britain

By John Allan May

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — The movement for controlling industrial location and redeveloping and diffusing urban areas to a single national plan is making greater progress in Britain now than ever before.

Establishment by the Government of a National Industrial Board, as proposed by the Royal Commission which recently reported upon the problem of location of industries, is considered certain by experts here.

This step is expected to be taken immediately after the war, but there are many who see in recent Government moves an indication that a central planning authority will be set up before the return of peace.

The Commission recommended a planning board to advise on industrial location, spread of worker population in garden cities and trading estates, and balanced industrial development throughout the country.

**Report Is Shelved**

For the moment the report of the Royal Commission has to be shelved. But already there are signs that the Government is going ahead somewhat on the lines laid down in the report. In some ways it is even advancing beyond the Commission's recommendations.

"Events have overrun recommendations of the Commission," Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, declared in Parliament recently, when outlining the present position.

All new industrial siting already is rigidly controlled by the Government, owing to the fact that all building of factories is, in effect, Government building directed toward increasing arms, munitions, and export supplies. In the Board of Trade economists and other industrial experts are working as civil servants upon this very problem of location. In the 12 regional defense and supply areas into which Britain is subdivided, Board of Trade representatives are being included on area committees. An elaborate machine has been set up to cover the service department and the civil departments concerned in the siting of new industries. Before a new factory can be established, experts in the Ministries of Agriculture, Labor, Transport, and Health, the Scottish Office, and the Office of Works, have to be consulted.

War is, in fact, causing Britain to experiment in the building of machinery necessary to plan industry on a national scale.

At the moment the planning is mostly concerned with considerations not of national business, cultural, or other such interests but of security from air attack.

The way the planning machine works, as a rule, is that the service departments indicate their requirements and the Labor and other Ministries say whether these requirements can be fulfilled. There is, as yet, no single authority at the top, concerned with national needs, which can arbitrate in cases of dispute. But at the moment, owing to the fact that security must be the overriding consideration, there are no cases of dispute.

Exactly how the planning authority of the future will be constructed is not yet clear. This is a period of great change. There are the possibilities which lie in the defense regions as new administration centers to be considered. There is the effort of mass evacuation to be studied.

But that the central authority will be constructed there is little doubt felt among those in close touch with the Government.

It is obvious that the experts engaged upon industrial siting in the various ministries would provide a ready-made nucleus for a National Industrial Board. They might well be taken from their positions, given a department, and established as the central authority.

**Permanent Construction**

A minor indication that even the present limited "security site" planning will have to be undertaken with some of the peacetime considerations in view, is the announcement that the aim of the Government in providing for temporary war accommodation is that there shall be permanent construction which will fit into housing schemes after the war. A statement on these lines has been made by Mr. Elliot.

An important factor in the growing strength of the industrial and urban planning movement is the concern, which amounts almost to an obsession, that there shall be no more "depressed areas." The results of the trade recession, which left several large areas of Britain economically high and dry, while other parts got back to normal, has caused the Government to lay plans to avoid such a thing in the future.

Debates in Parliament suggest that there is no longer anyone in Britain who doubts that industrial location must be planned by a national authority. In recent debates arguments have been conducted over how to plan, not whether to plan.

# Italians Told To Quit Work In Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 18 (AP)—Italian citizens living in Rumania were advised by the Italian Legation today to leave for home as the Balkan countries rushed preparations to meet any possible crisis.

Almost concurrently, the Rumanian Ministry of Interior—presumably intensifying efforts to stamp out "Fifth Columnists"—ordered all foreigners without work permits to leave the country and canceled permits issued before May 1.

At least 10,000 aliens were affected. Those not departing at once were to be interned in a concentration camp opened last night.

Greece, in preparation for any eventuality, called up another class of reserves—the 1935 class, which is made up of men 26 years old. They will report May 25.

The War Ministry's explanation was that this group, reported to number 60,000 would receive a month's training "in the use of "new weapons."

Informed military observers said the most of the class would be sent to the wild, mountainous border fronting on Italian-occupied Albania, to bolster the already large number of troops manning fortifications against any possible Italian thrusts.

At the same time Premier Gen. John Metaxas of Greece held long conferences with the Yugoslav and Rumanian Ambassadors, it was reported from Athens.

The Yugoslav Envoy, Aleksandar Vukcevic, sounded out General Metaxas on May 14 on what assistance Yugoslavia could expect from Greece in the event of an Italian attack.

Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia, as well as Turkey, are partners in the Balkan Entente.

## Move by Soviet?

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen reported today from Moscow that it is rumored there that the Russian Government had made representations to Berlin in the interests of preserving Yugoslavian neutrality.

The rumor lacked official confirmation but part of it was that a Yugoslav representative paid a visit yesterday to the Moscow Foreign Commissariat.

Thereafter, it was reported, the Kremlin dispatched its note to Berlin. It was even rumored that a second note went to Germany but what it concerned was a mystery.

Yugoslavia, in a renewal of friendship with the U. S. S. R. notably lacking since the Bolshevist revolution, has had a delegation at Moscow negotiating a trade treaty as a prelude to establishment of diplomatic relations.

A Yugoslav military commission also is preparing to leave or has left for Moscow, it is said, and Balkan diplomatic circles have detected therein the possibility of Russian-Allied collaboration to keep Germany out of the Balkans or at least the possibility of independent Russian pressure toward that end.

# 'Hold Civilization in Trust,' Welles Tells Western World

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 18—The nations of the New World must hold western civilization in trust until a real peace has been established, and this task will be made far easier by the increasing cooperation of Pan-American nations, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles said in a closing address to the eighth Scientific Congress here yesterday.

He pointed out that the Pan American Union was now "the oldest and most successful association of nations" and that its members were now as one in their determination to protect and promote their community of interests.

"We are therefore, in a far better position to face the difficult days that confront us that were any of us 25 years ago," the Undersecretary said. "Today not only are we able to safeguard our rights and to obtain respect for our position as neutral nations desiring to live at peace with each other and with the world, but the entire world knows of our capacity and of our intention to defend our New World and our institutions."

The Undersecretary saw the Western Hemisphere's obligation as particularly acute in view of the suppression of objective research taking place in certain other parts of the world.

The suppression in some parts of the world today of the right of free inquiry, and the endeavor to control the thoughts of men, is therefore of intimate concern, not only to all scientists but likewise to all persons who believe that science has within its grasp the capacity to remedy in great part the ills of our present civilization.

"We cannot but speculate whether, in those parts of the world where free inquiry is no longer possible, there will not be, at least in so far as things of the mind and the spirit are concerned, a return to the dark ages," he asked. "What hope is there for future generations in countries where the state by fiat has declared that all persons must believe glaring distortions of the truth; where evil is declared to be good; where falsehood is paraded as the truth, and where aggression, pure and simple, is represented as self-defense?

"Upon us now develops the duty to hold western civilization in trust until a real peace shall have been restored," Undersecretary Welles continued. "But if we are to be true to that civilization, we must exercise our knowledge and our creative capacity to enrich the products of our own and of others' thoughts and efforts."

Lee Photo

**Delegate From Peru**

**Señora Anita Fernandini de Alvarez - Calderon, Vice - President of the Women's National Council of Peru, national delegate to the American Scientific Congress just closing in Washington. She is especially interested in setting up peace and arbitration machinery in the Americas.**

# Landon O. K.'s Defense But Says It's Late

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 18 (AP)—Alf M. Landon pledged support last night to President Roosevelt's newly "announced efforts to strengthen the Nation against attack" but criticized the Administration as "tragically late" in its defense policies.

The 1936 Republican presidential nominee's praise of the President's defense message came less than 12 hours after the same speech was lauded by Herbert Hoover, last Republican to serve in the White House.

In a foreign policy address prepared for delivery at a county Republican rally and over a national radio hookup (NBC Red) Mr. Landon declared:

". . . The President in his splendid address to the Congress spoke as the leader of all the people. He is acting in the spirit of unity for which American citizens have been waiting and in a spirit which will bring him a united support in preparing our defenses.

"I pledge to support our President in his announced efforts to strengthen the Nation against attack and to continue to co-operate with him in all efforts for complete unity on foreign policy.

"I notice in the press dispatches that the President has postponed his western trip. This is as it should be. Unity is not to be had with politics. The adjournment of politics must be by both sides and it is always up to the Chief Executive to lead the way."

The Kansan declared "we are going to keep out of this war," but added, "we can no longer rest on the assumption of a stalemate with an exhausted Germany."

He charged the President previously had "tragically failed" to bring about "the spirit of unity in America" which was his "for the asking."

"The condition of our National defense, in the light of developments in Europe, is alarming and these developments have taken place during the life of the Administration. For the first six years the New Deal, instead of building up our defenses, wasted our money on projects like the Florida canal, or the attempt to harness the tides at Passamaquoddy. . . .

"America is in the mood in which armed participation may come through the carelessness or the impulsiveness of a Chief Executive who does not realize the necessity of giving the American people a steel backbone to resist the pull of their natural sympathy and emotion for the Allies. Despite all our sympathy and emotions for the kind of civilization we believe it, we cannot undertake to preserve the boundaries of all the democracies in the world."

# Netherlands' Future Starts Building on Island Holdings

*By the Associated Press*

The exiled Netherlands Government of Queen Wilhelmina is looking to its colonial empire—possessions clasping both sides of the globe—as the economic and political basis for the new Netherlands which is expected to arise when war is over.

For Netherlands in Europe, overrun now by Germany's armies, takes up an area of but 12,704 square miles, hardly as big as little Switzerland. By contrast, Netherlands in Asia consists of rich islands from the Asiatic mainland 3,200 miles along the Equator in the Pacific, a total area of 735,267 square miles, having some 70,000,000 people. Netherlands in the Americas includes Dutch Guiana, on the northeast coast of South America, 54,291 square miles of it and 171,000 people; two groups of islands, lumped as Curaçao, about 500 miles apart in the Caribbean, with a total area of 403 square miles and 90,870 people.

The East Indies, first conquered in the seventeenth century by the rich and proud East India Company, produce 37 per cent of all the rubber in the world, 16 per cent of its tin, and 61,000,000 barrels of oil a year, more than half of which goes to Britain and France. American investments are some $70,000,000. Last year the United States bought $93,156,000 of their products; sold them $35,398,000 worth.

The main islands—Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo—are populated by thrifty, hard-working Dutch, who have applied their methods of administration, and transplanted their standard of living.

Their land defenses are manned by some 63,000 Dutch and native regulars, reservists and civilian militamen; there are three modern naval cruisers and one old one; a dozen destroyers; 18 submarines and perhaps a couple of hundred planes, most of them American made.

Oil refining, heavily backed by American capital, is the work of Curaçao; and Allied forces have landed on the main islands, Curaçao and Aruba, to prevent sabotage. Dutch Guiana, lying between colonies of Britain and France, raises sugar, cocoa, bananas and coffee.

In London with the Government, the Queen has empowered the Governor-General of the East Indies to act on his own responsibility and supervise Dutch diplomats throughout the world if necessary. Several of Holland's largest industrial and trading firms, which do business everywhere, are prepared to move their headquarters to the East Indies. Dutch air and steamship lines are reorganizing to concentrate on the Pacific possessions. With the protective help of French and British marines, the Dutch West Indies continue under Dutch colonial rule.

Japan's interest in the Pacific islands is the fact that they produce enough oil, tin and rubber to run the Japanese industrial machine, and war machine, too. Japanese trade with the islands, moreover, is normally bigger than with all Latin America; and the 70,000,000 Netherlands East Indies, under pressure, could absorb even more. Japan is 2,200 miles from the nearest Netherlands island, but Japan has useful naval bases in Formosa, 1,650 miles from the Indies, and is believed to be preparing a submarine base in the former Chinese island of Hainan, 550 miles south of Formosa, and supply stations in the South China Sea islands of Sprattley, 600 miles from the Netherlands possessions.

Aside from the American investment, America is interested in the Netherlands East Indies because they lie, at their southernmost point, only a few miles from the Philippines, for which this country still takes responsibility. Yet the West Indies, if not as important immediately, are much closer home to the United States. They lie off the northern coast of South America, in the shelter of the Windwards and Leewards, not much more than 400 miles from Puerto Rico.

As for trade in the East Indies, the British and the Netherlanders control the oil industry there and co-operate closely in the regulation of tin, rubber, and sugar production. The islands are flanks of the British lifeline to Australia and New Zealand; and Sumatra is only a few miles across the Straits of Malacca from Singapore, England's naval and military base in the Far East. France takes more than half of the Netherlands East Indies' oil—and the islands are but 550 miles from France's most valuable colonial possession, Indo-China. Since Britain formally recognized Netherlands claims to the greater part of the East Indian archipelago after the Napoleonic wars, Netherlands authority there has not been seriously challenged.

# Sugar Industry in Australia Feels Effects of Far-Off War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Australian sugar industry is already feeling the ill effects of the war. It had been hoped that the purchase by the British Government of the unexported balance of Australia's 1939 output, would bring to the producers a substantially higher return than had prevailed for some years.

It now appears that the enhanced oversea price will be largely absorbed by increased costs of production in field, mill, refinery, and transport. Deterioration due to storage of raw sugar for long periods is also expected to entail some losses.

According to Senator Thomas William Crawford, President of the Australian Sugar Producers Association, the rationing of sugar in England would be a further blow to the Australian sugar grower. Not only would this reduce consumption; he said, but it would involve giving other Empire producers their share of the restricted preferential market.

Senator Crawford therefore advocated rigid control of output. He pointed out that other countries had steadfastly limited production, notably Cuba and Java. Even American producers, he said, had been compelled to conform to the quotas of the 1937 international sugar treaty.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, however, the quota system had been temporarily suspended and the tariff preference on Cuban sugar removed by Presidential decree.

However repugnant the idea of restriction may be to Australian growers, Senator Crawford said that growers were bound to admit that a measure of control was better than producing in excess of requirements.

# Military Experts Surprised

*Continued from Page 1*

fed, by air. They carry their own artillery and so far have been able to wander apparently at will behind the enemy lines, attacking strategic centers and breaking up the movement of the reinforcing troops, thereby preventing the consolidation of fighting lines which would end the mobile stage of warfare and re-establishing a deadlock as in the last war.

The Allies must clearly find some means of nullifying the effect of German air superiority.

It appears that the whole plan for the German offensive revolves around the air forces. The western strategists continue to think of airplanes as a means of projecting artillery a greater distance. The conventional military experts regard the plane rather as a means of carrying a shell farther than is projectible from a gun. In other words the air, to them, is merely subsidiary to the infantry, as the artillery has always been.

**Infantry Made Secondary**

But the German Army has pioneered in new war concepts, evolving air forces almost to the point at which the infantry becomes a subordinate means of taking over and holding areas rendered untenable by the enemy's initial air attacks. There is even talk of utilizing air power alone and abandoning conventional war methods altogether.

Allied bombings in the Ruhr district has been reported for the first time in the German press, and hints of impending large-scale retaliations are increasing, while the official Völkischer Beobachter has discussed at length the Swiss position, accusing the Allies of intending to attempt to open a new war theater in the south.

The paper says: "We are standing before new war expansion plans of the Western Powers. But, as in the Netherlands and Belgium, whence an attack on the Ruhr was planned, we are not going to be taken by surprise. The situation will find us ready and armed."

# *Gardenias for All By Florida Group*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Every feminine flower lover received a free gardenia on Mother's Day as she walked along the pathways in Cypress Gardens, near Winter Haven, where thousands of the waxy white flowers were in bloom. On Sunday the gardens were opened to the public, with free admission to all, as guests of the Florida Cypress Garden Association.

Nine months of the year these beautiful flowers fill the air with perfume. Florida centers springtime activities in these gardens with a Gardenia Festival of music and costume dancing. Begun in 1935, the Festival now ranks as one of the outstanding flower fiestas of the Nation.

Trips in the glass-bottom boats were also provided for garden guests.

# *Jitterbugs Replace Usual Orator, Words Fail Purcell Commencement*

PURCELL, Okla., May 18 (AP)—Whooping Indians and jitterbugs replaced the speaker at Purcell's streamlined high school commencement—and there wasn't a yawn in the place.

Since Purcell inaugurated its series of "vitalized" commencement exercises four years ago there hasn't been even standing room as diplomas were issued.

"Two many commencements consisted only of a dull speech and the handing out of diplomas," explained Principal Leo C. Mayfield.

So school officials decided that seniors would present a series of pageants to replace the traditional speeches.

Last night's pageant dealt with the development of the dance in America.

The booming of a tom-tom ushered in the program, with howling, painted Indians stomping around a campfire in America's earliest dances.

A minuet with ladies and gentlemen in Colonial costume presented a picture of early American social life.

Rural students attired in overalls and gingham dresses swung into an old-time square dance.

Next were the waltz, the Charleston, and finally jitterbugs cutting rugs all over the stage.

Oh, yes, the 42 seniors finally received their diplomas as proud papas and mamas beamed.

# Camera Contest Planned for Boys

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A national historical photographic contest for boys between the ages of 10 and 18, limited to historical or civic landmarks, places or objects, is announced by the Citizenship Educational Service.

## Brussels Is Eighth Conquered Capital

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When German troops entered Brussels yesterday, it was the eighth European capital into which Reichsführer Hitler's troops have marched in the past two years.

Foreign conquests began when Nazi troops rolled into Vienna, March 11, 1938. The next year, on March 15, German mechanized units entered Prague, Czechoslovakia, followed by the capitulation of Warsaw to Nazi besiegers on Sept. 27.

Copenhagen, Denmark, and Oslo, capital of Norway, both echoed to the march of German boots on April 9, 1940.

Luxemburg, capital of the Duchy of Luxemburg, was occupied the day that Hitler's troops began their invasion of the Low Countries, May 10. The Hague, capital of the Netherlands, watched grey-uniformed German troops march through its streets on May 14, 1940.

# WPA Labor for U. S. Defense Announced by Harrington

*Continued from Page 1*

nificance, initiated by local communities.

More than 2,500,000 young men have received civilian and semi-military camp training since the inception of the CCC in 1933, but these have been assured that the Army has no prior claim on them.

Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina this week urged Congress to pass his two-year old bill providing instruction in military tactics and drill in CCC camps. "Mine has been a voice crying in the wilderness," he said. "Now, at this tragic hour in world affairs, I have hopes that I may be heard."

The Work Projects Administration, meanwhile, called attention to the fact that much of the Government work relief program has been devoted to national defense all along. Hundreds of projects completed in the last seven years by relief workers are of direct value to national defense. Many others aid indirectly.

**Army Camp Work**

In the first category, the WPA lists construction and repair work at Army camps, posts, arsenals, armories, barracks and forts. Until the WPA came in with its supply of labor these improvements existed only in blue print form or in the back of the thoughts of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps, as no provision had been made for them in the regular Army appropriation.

In the last 21 months, the WPA has spent about $125,000,000 for work on military and naval reservations.

Of indirect aid to national defense are a network of airports, highways and harbor improvements initiated under WPA.

Nearly 600 armories in 44 States have been constructed or reconditioned by the WPA, records show. Many States report that the new armories have enabled National Guard units to obtain higher Federal ratings, increased their efficiency, stimulated enlistments and improved drill attendance. These armories are owned by local government agencies and nearly all serve as auditoriums and civic centers when not in use for military training.

One of the most important national defense projects has been the rebuilding of the Ogden, Utah, arsenal on a 2,000-acre site owned by the War Department. New igloo type magazines built there are the safest known type for the storage of ammunition. Covered with earth, they appear from the air to be rolling mounds.

Extensive repairs and improvements have also taken place at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Devens, Mass., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

**Airport Advances**

WPA appropriations for airports, both Army and municipal, have put the country years ahead in this phase of its military defense. Almost every important national defense base has received some kind of improvement under the WPA airport program.

Since the beginning of the WPA program in July, 1935, nearly 200 new airports have been constructed and 305 improved or extended. In addition, 175 landing fields have been developed and an additional 300 improved. Especially important are the improvements made at Bolling Field, the Army Air Corps base connected with defenses of the national capital.

In some places the WPA has aided in building National Guard training camps that servie as city recreation centers in peace time.

More than 450,000 miles of highways, roads and streets, built or improved by the WPA, would be a great boon to quick transportation or troops in case of war. The same is true of WPA harbor development in dozens of seacoast towns.

The Federal Government invested $1,286,000 in the Massachusetts National Guard Camp, on Cape Cod, said to be the largest in the country. In New York City, 1,500 of New York City's unemployed were set to work repairing, altering and modernizing 21 of the city's 26 armories. Oklahoma has more than 50 new armories; North Carolina has 21.

In Charleston, S. C., 1,200 WPA workmen have been improving the Navy Yard, building, among other things, a harbor to accommodate the Navy's largest ships.

## Michigan Tourists Sure of Directions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LANSING, Mich.—When visitors to Michigan ask directions this coming summer, they should get the right answer, whether they ask the traffic policeman, a Boy Scout, soda fountain clerk, or grocer. In order to make certain that all who come in contact with tourists are able to give correct information, training schools are being set up in cities throughout the State, through the co-operation of the State Board of Vocational Education.

# Northwest Roads Lose Fight To Lower Oil Rates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Columbia River water traffic of gasoline and fuel oil and its supplementary trucking transportation as now being carried on between Portland and Spokane and other "Inland Empire" points gained Federal court support here recently when four northwestern rail lines lost their attempt to establish new low rates on transportation of petroleum products from tidewater to Pacific Northwest interior points.

Decision of two judges of a three-judge Federal court upheld an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission which denied the railroads permission to establish a rate of 25 cents a hundred pounds on petroleum products shipments from marine storage points at Portland and other Pacific Northwest ports to Spokane, with corresponding reductions to other interior points.

The rail rate has been 41 cents a hundred to Spokane, and the new rates had been contended as necessary to place the railroads on a parity with the combination of water and truck transportation.

The Commission, although it ruled against the proposed reduction, gave the rail lines the option of establishing a rate of 28½ cents to Spokane with similar reductions to other destinations.

# Oregon Governor Puts Relief Query

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—"What are the prospects of relief from relief?"

That is the question posed by Oregon's Gov. Charles A. Sprague at the 23d annual meeting of the Oregon State Conference of Social Work here recently.

The "human problem" accompanying administration of public welfare is of vital importance, Governor Sprague observed, but at the same time he queried whether or not Oregon's assistance program "encourages indolence and idleness.

"Are we going to encourage the building up of a permanent class like this," he asked, "a class which will pass on to its children the plan of getting a living from the government?"

He pointed out that welfare expenditures amounted to $25.88 per capita in Oregon in 1938 and $26.94 per capita in 1939.

According to Elmer R. Goudy, State Public Welfare Administrator, the State appropriation of $9,260,000 "when added to the funds made available by the Federal Government under the Social Security Act and the funds provided by the counties, will provide a total fund of more than $18,000,000 for the 1939-40 biennium.

# U. S. Adds Monaco to Belligerent List

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The State Department has added another belligerent—the tiniest—to the growing list of warring nations—the little Principality of Monaco, better known here as Monte Carlo, most famous gambling center in the world.

Because of the actions it has taken since the war began, the infinitesimal nation, with a population of 24,000 and an area of less than one square mile, lying off the south of France on the Riviera, is ruled to be a belligerent.

The State Department, after consultation with other departments, has therefore advised American shippers they may not send their ships to Monaco with passengers or cargo, and Americans may not go there without special authorization.

The reason is that Monaco, although an independent principality for 800 years, nevertheless feels itself tied to the fortunes of France, and has acted accordingly. Since the war broke out Monaco has not actually lent direct military aid to France; there is no army and the whole police force numbers only 200; but she has arrested all Germans resident there and turned them over to France for internment and has prevented any German activities, commercial or otherwise, on her soil.

Officials also realized that Monaco was not large enough to warrant regular trans-Atlantic steamship service or the shipment of large cargoes and that, if American ships went there they would in fact be carrying passengers and cargo largely and ultimately to France. This would be contravening the spirit of the Neutrality Act.

# Sherman Act Suspension Urged

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, financier and World War Chairman of the War Industries Board, proposed yesterday that President Roosevelt be given emergency power to suspend the Sherman Antitrust Act where needed to speed factory production for national defense.

"That point is very important in the light of recent Supreme Court interpretations, and it should be looked into at once," he said.

Mr. Baruch, a persistent advocate in recent years of larger defense spending, alluded to the May 6 decision of the Court holding 12 oil companies violated the Sherman Act.

The airplane industry particularly, Mr. Baruch observed, might be hampered in its defense drive by fear of violating the monopoly laws under the Court's interpretation in the oil case.

Mr. Baruch also repeated his stand for a special Federal defense tax to finance military and naval expenditures.


Oscar says:
FOR EXTRA HOURS OF ENJOYMENT
Send your LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING to..
AMERICAN LAUNDRY
1630-2nd AVE. S. Tel. 3-1228
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Home of
HICKEY-FREEMAN
and
Society Brand
Clothes
BLACH'S
FAIR AND SQUARE FOR HALF A CENTURY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Select your
GRADUATION GIFT
at
BROMBERG'S
We Suggest a Watch
Gruen, Hamilton, Elgin, and other fine makes

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Carry Most All Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

OBW
SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Remember the Graduate with a gift worthy of the grand occasion
Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

# Hudson River Takes Heaviest Marathon 'Toll' in Thirteen Years of Racing

## Only 24 of 103 Starters Reach N. Y. Finish Line

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 18—The Hudson River staged a "blitzkrieg" of its own last Sunday and made a shambles of the Albany-to-New York outboard marathon, taking the greatest toll of non-finishers in the 13-year history of the 130-mile race. The worst water conditions ever encountered by the outboard hydroplane fleet put 65 out of 70 starters on the beach and only a remarkable number of finishers among the inboard contestants saved the annual classic from the humiliation of a complete rout.

A total of 103 boats, both outboards and inboards, got away from the Albany Yacht Club and 24 of these craft reached the finish line off the foot of Dyckman Street in New York. This was only 23.3 per cent of the field to finish, but the field performance still was better than in 1935 when 17 out of 76 boats finished, or a mere 22.3 per cent.

**Seven Per Cent Finish**

This slight bit of sunshine still fails to brighten the plight of the outboard hydroplanes. Not even the third-time triumph of Clayton Bishop, the Onset, Mass., fire chief, can overshadow the fact that only seven per cent of the outboard hydroplane field finished, compared with the previous low of 14 per cent in 1935 when Fred Jacoby, Jr., of North Bergen, N. J., won under almost similar conditions.

Bishop and three of the other four hydroplane finishers drove Class B outfits, including Charles Keough, Saranac Lake, N. Y., in third place; Jacoby in fourth and Emil Mayer, College Point, N. Y., fifth. Charlie Foster, of Peekskill, N. Y., who placed second, entered in Class F. All five drivers had been in the marathon money before.

Thirty Class B entrants had started and five in Class F. None of the seven Class A and 27 Class C racers came through. The other hydroplane starter was Richmond Rust, of Los Angeles, Calif., who got as far as Newburgh, N. Y., in his Midget class outfit.

**Outboards Fare Better**

The outboard runabouts fared better, with four out of 10 starters finishing. Twenty-three inboards started and 15 received the checkered flag at the end of the run down the river. Five out of seven inboard hydroplanes came through, and 10 out of 16 inboard runabouts.

Entries and starters in the 1940 marathon equalled the field of last year when 38 boats finished. The following table gives the performance of the various classes in last Sunday's race:

| Class | Entries | Strtd | Finsd |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outboard Hydroplanes | | | |
| A | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| B | 31 | 30 | 4 |
| C | 31 | 27 | 0 |
| F | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| M | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| | 77 | 70 | 5 |
| Outboard Runabouts | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| Inboard Hydroplanes | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Inboard Runabouts | 18 | 16 | 10 |
| Race totals | 113 | 103 | 24 |

## Adams Cup Crew Race History

On May 27, 1933, the varsity crews of Harvard, Navy and Pennsylvania met on the Charles River, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with a new cup as the prize for the victor.

A perpetual trophy in honor of Charles Francis Adams, then Secretary of the Navy, was placed in competition by the Navay Academy and the two universities. The cup, known as the Adams trophy, takes its place alongside of such venerable trophies as the Blackwell Cup, the Childs Cup and others that have won renown in intercollegiate rowing circles.

Harvard, Navy and Pennsylvania engaged in the same regatta since 1928, without an award. In 1932 when the regatta was held at Annapolis, Eskey Clark, of Harvard, Commander James L. Hall, Jr., of the Navy and C. Louis Borie, 3rd, chairman of Pennsylvania's rowing commitee, conceived the idea of a perpetual trophy.

The name of Mr. Adams was suggested because of his long interest in rowing and because he is a Harvard graduate. Mr. Borie was delegated to present the suggestion to Mr. Adams. The former Secretary consented to the use of his name and suggested that he was being highly flattered by the Academy and the two universities.

The cup is sixteen inches high, of sterling silver, and gilded. On its face is inscribed the following: "The Adams Trophy, created in honor of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, 1932, to be competed for annually by the Varsity Crews of Harvard University, the United States Navay Academy, University of Pennsylvania." On the reverse side will be inscribed the name of the varsity crew winning the race.

**Results of the Races Since 1928**

| Date | Course | Finishes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | Severn | 1—Harvard | 2—Penn. | 3—Navy |
| 1929 | Severn | 1—Penn. | 2—Navy | 3—Harvard |
| 1930 | Charles River | 1—Navy. 2—M. I. T. | 3—Harvard | 4—Penn. |
| 1931 | Schuylkill River | 1—Harvard | 2—Navy | 3—Penn. |
| 1932 | Severn | 1—Penn., 2—Harvard | 3—Navy | 4—M. I. T. |
| 1933 | Charles River | 1—Navy | 2—Penn. | 3—Harvard |
| 1934 | Schuylkill River | 1—Penn. | 2—Navy | 3—Harvard |
| 1935 | Severn | 1—Penn. | 2—Navy | 3—Harvard |
| 1936 | Charles River | 1—Navy | 2—Penn. | 3—Harvard |
| 1937 | Schuylkill River | 1—Navy | 2—Harvard | 3—Penn. |
| 1938 | Severn | 1—Harvard | 2—Navy | 3—Penn. |
| 1939 | Charles River | 1—Harvard, 2—Navy | 3—Penn. | 4—Columbia |

Summary of New Series

Pennsylvania won 4; Harvard won 4; Navy won 4.

*Call on Schools Now Before the Term Ends*

To visit the schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor—talk with the headmasters, see the classes in session—note the environment—that is a good way to solve your problem of selecting a school. And there is no better time to visit a school than now, before the close of the school term.

You will find that the advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor guide you to various types of schools in many sections of the country. Consult the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

If you do not find the school to fill your requirements advertised in current issues, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.


## *Talented Texan —By Pap'*

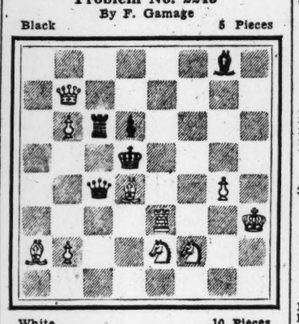
HIS FELLOW PROS RATE HIM A MASTER OF TEE PLAY
1
2
3
4
PAP
Byron
-NELSON-
-THE NATIONAL OPEN GOLF KING IS A REAL CHAMPION IN EVERY SENSE-!!
I COULDN'T DISAPPOINT THE HOME TOWN FOLKS
I'LL DROP IT
HE WON THE TEXAS OPEN LAST WINTER
BOASTING THE IDEAL GOLF TEMPERAMENT, HE IS AT HIS BEST UNDER PRESSURE
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

## Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**May 18, 1940**
**Problem No. 2245**
By F. Gamage

Black 5 Pieces

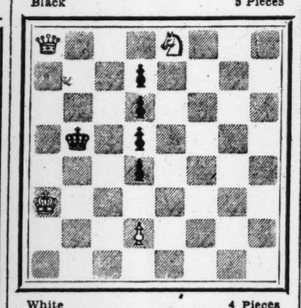


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second Prize, Western Daily Mercury, 1906.)

**Problem No. 2246**
By F. Gamage

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Boston Sunday Post, 1901. The first three-mover composed by Gamage.)

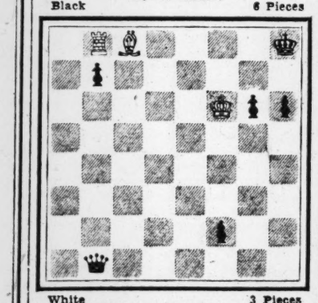
**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2243. Q-K3
No. 2244. 1. Q-B8 Kt-Q3
2. PxB
1. ... BxQ
2. KKt-B3ch
1. ... KtxKt
2. B-Q6ch
1. ... BPxP (threat)
2. Q-KB5

End-Game No. 511. White mates: 1 RxPch, K-B; 2 R-Kt8ch, KxR; 3 R-Kt1ch, K-B; 4 B-Kt7ch, K-Kt; 5 B-B6ch, K-B; 6 R-Kt8ch, KxR; 7 Q-Kt2ch, Q-Kt4; 8 QxQch, K-B; 9 Q-Kt7 mate.

**End-Game No. 512**
By F. Lazard

Black 6 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

**Games From the Championship Tournament**

**Queen's Pawn Game**

| Mrs. Rivero White | Miss Karff Black | Mrs. Rivero White | Miss Karff Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 30 BxKt | RxB |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 31 P-KR4 | K-Kt |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 32 P-Kt | R(B3)-B2 |
| 4 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 33 K-K3 | K-B |
| 5 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 34 R-B4 | K-K |
| 6 Castles | Castles | 35 RxR | RxR |
| 7 Kt-B3 | Kt-K5 | 36 P-B4 | K-Q2 |
| 8 Q-B2 | KtxKt | 37 R-Kt8 | R-K2 |
| 9 QxKt | P-Q3 | 38 K-Q4 | R-B2 |
| 10 Kt-R4 | Q-B | 39 R-Kt4 | P-B3 |
| 11 BxB | QxB | 40 PxP | KxP |
| 12 Kt-B3 | Kt-Q2 | 41 P-B5 | R-K2 |
| 13 Q-Q3 | P-KB4 | 42 R-Kt8 | K-Q2 |
| 14 Kt-Kt5 | BxKt | 43 P-R5 | P-R5 |
| 15 BxB | P-KR3 | 44 P-Kt4 | P-Kt4 |
| 16 B-Q2 | P-K4 | 45 P-R3 | K-B2 |
| 17 PxP | KtxP | 46 P-B6 | PxP |
| 18 Q-Q5ch | QxQ | 47 RxRP | R-B2 |
| 19 PxQ | QR-K | 48 R-Kt6 | P-B4 |
| 20 B-B3 | P-B5 | 49 P-R6 | K-B3 |
| 21 QR-K | Kt-Q3 | 50 R-Kt7 | R-R3 |
| 22 PxP | RxP | 51 P-R7 | R-R3 |
| 23 P-B3 | P-QR4 | 52 PxP | R-R5ch |
| 24 R-B2 | R-K2 | 53 K-K3 | K-Q4 |
| 25 R-Kt2 | Kt-B4 | 54 R-K7 | K-B3 |
| 26 R-Q | K-R2 | 55 P-B6 | P-Q4 |
| 27 R-Q4 | R(B5)-B2 | 56 P-B7 | R-R6ch |
| 28 R(Q4)-KKt4 | Kt-Q3 | 57 K-B2 | RxP |
| 29 K-B2 | Kt-B3 | 58 P-B8(Q) | Resigns |

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Kashdan White | Shainswit Black | Kashdan White | Shainswit Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 14 Kt-Kt3 | P-QR4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 15 Kt-K5 | B-Q3 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-K3 | 16 KtxKt | KtxKt |
| 4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 17 B-Kt5 | Kt-Kt |
| 5 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 18 Kt-B5 | B-B |
| 6 P-K3 | Castles | 19 P-K4 | PxP |
| 7 R-B | P-B3 | 20 KtxP | P-B4 |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-QR3 | 21 KtxB | QxKt |
| 9 Castles | P-Kt4 | 22 Q-B3 | R-R2 |
| 10 PxQP | BPxP | 23 P-B4 | Q-Kt3 |
| 11 P-QR4 | P-Kt5 | 24 Q-KKt3 | B-Q2 |
| 12 Kt-Kt | B-Kt2 | 25 B-B7 | Q-Kt2 |
| 13 QKt-Q2 | Q-Kt3 | 26 B-Q6 | Resigns |

**French Defense**

| Adams White | Littman Black | Adams White | Littman Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 15 Kt-K2 | R-K |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 16 P-KR4 | Kt-B |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 17 P-R5 | R-K2 |
| 4 K-Kt5 | B-K2 | 18 R-R3 | B-Q2 |
| 5 P-K5 | KKt-Q2 | 19 Kt-Q4 | QxR |
| 6 BxB | QxB | 20 PxQ | Kt-R5 |
| 7 B-Q3 | Castles | 21 Q-Kt5 | P-B3 |
| 8 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-Kt3 | 22 PxBP | R-B2 |
| 9 Q-R5 | P-Kt3 | 23 PxP | PxP |
| 10 Q-R6 | P-R3 | 24 BxKtP | KtxB |
| 11 Kt-QB3 | QKt-Q2 | 25 QxKtch | K-B |
| 12 P-B4 | P-QB4 | 26 Kt-KB3 | KtxP |
| 13 PxP | QxP | 27 Kt-Kt5 | Resigns |
| 14 Kt-B3 | Q-K6ch | | |

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Denker White | Pinkus Black | Denker White | Pinkus Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 11 K-B | Kt-B3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 12 Kt-Kt5 | P-B4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 13 P-KR4 | Q-K |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-K2 | 14 Q-Kt3 | Q-Q2 |
| 5 B-B4 | Castles | 15 R-Q | K-R |
| 6 P-K3 | P-B4 | 16 B-Kt5 | Q-K2 |
| 7 PxBP | BxP | 17 QxP | R-Q |
| 8 PxP | KtxP | 18 QxRch | QxQ |
| 9 KtxKt | PxKt | 19 Kt-B7ch | Resigns |
| 10 B-Q3 | B-Kt5ch | | |

## Minor League Results

*By the Associated Press*

**Results May 17**

**International League**
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 5 (10 innings).
Other games postponed, rain and cold.

**American Association**
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 6, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 3, Columbus 2.
St. Paul-Kansas City, rain.

**Pacific Coast League**
San Diego 4, Sacramento 0.
Seattle 5, Portland 0.
Oakland 5, Los Angeles 4.
San Francisco 6, Hollywood 4.

**Texas League**
Beaumont 11, Fort Worth 7.
Houston 7, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 6, San Antonio 3.
Oklahoma City 2, Shreveport 2 (tie 12 innings).

**Southern Association**
Little Rock 7, Knoxville 2.
Atlanta 10, New Orleans 3.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 6.
Memphis 9, Nashville 2.

**Eastern League**
Scranton 7, Hartford 6.
Albany 4, Williamsport 3.
Springfield 9, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Elmira-Binghamton, wet grounds.

**College Track**

**Result May 17**

*By the Associated Press*

At Storrs, Conn.: Springfield Freshmen 68½, Connecticut Freshmen 57½.
At Williamstown, Mass.: Williams 77⅓, Amherst 57⅔.

## Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

**Try for Pole Position**

INDIANAPOLIS—Rex Mays vs. Bob Swanson seemed to be the schedule today in a duel of speed for the pole position in the starting lineup for the Indianapolis motor speedway 500-mile race May 30.

Mays, a Glendale, Calif., veteran who never has finished an Indianapolis race largely because he never has found a car that would fit his heavy foot, and Swanson, a youngster from Los Angeles who is driving a 16-cylinder speedster, are generally agreed to have the fastest cars on the track.

Most railbirds thought the speed necessary to win the pole position—inside spot in the front row—would be between 131 and 132 miles an hour. The car making the fastest qualifying speed on the opening day gets the pole regardless of the speed of cars on later days.

**Maki Loses Special Race**

LOS ANGELES — Taisto Maki, the Flying Finn, went down to defeat before his friendly rivals of America, Walter Mehl and Gregory Rice, but there was a roar of applause for his courageous battle in a losing two-mile race here Friday night.

Mehl, the Wisconsin star, won this special race in the Finnish Relief track and field carnival in time of 9m. 1.8s., breasting the tape five yards in front of Rice, Notre Dame's national collegiate two-mile champion of 1939, while Maki, outsprinted in the final kick for the finish line, ran third, five yards back of Rice.

A crowd of some 20,000 turned out for the program, which included acts and introductions of many Hollywood motion picture celebrities.

Maki received a big hand when he received his medal from Sonja Henie, the onetime Norwegian Olympic skating champion.

**Hogan Leads**

NEW YORK—Young Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., was able to put together a 68-73 over the exacting Fresh Meadow Country Club course yesterday and take a comfortable lead over his 14 professional rivals in the Goodall round-robin golf tournament.

With four more hard rounds of match play yet to be crowded into today and Sunday, Hogan last night was five points ahead of his two closest pursuers, Paul Runyan and Jimmy Thomson. Hogan was breezing along with 12 "plus" points after three rounds, while Thomson and Runyan each owned seven points. Thomson shot rounds of 76-71 yesterday, Runyan 71-72, on a par-70 layout.

**Improve Standing**

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth Indians improved their Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing yesterday by taking both ends of a double-header from the University of Pennsylvania, 4-1 and 8-5.

**"Little Three"**

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The Williams College track team gained its third straight "Little Three" championship yesterday by defeating Amherst, 77⅓ to 57⅔. The Purple forces gained nine of the 15 first places and displayed tremendous strength in the running events.

**Lowell Elects**

LOWELL, Mass.—Henry Sinski of Gardner, Mass., an end on the Lowell Textile Institute football team, has been elected 1940 captain.

**Sign U. of Richmond Star**

RICHMOND, Va. — Porter Vaughan, sensational University of Richmond left-hander, will sign to play baseball with the Philadelphia Athletics, it was reliably reported. He will receive a bonus of $8,000, one of the largest ever paid a college player.

**Unbeaten 12 Seasons**

Berkeley (Calif.) High School's lightweight football team went undefeated for 12 seasons.

**American League**

| Team | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 13 | 6 | .750 |
| Cleveland | 15 | 8 | .652 |
| Detroit | 12 | 11 | .522 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 12 | .478 |
| Washington | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 13 | .409 |
| Chicago | 9 | 14 | .391 |
| New York | 8 | 14 | .364 |

Results May 17

New York 6, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 13, Washington 1.
Boston vs. St. Louis, rain.
Philadelphia vs. Detroit, cold.

**National League**

| Team | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 17 | 5 | .773 |
| Brooklyn | 16 | 5 | .762 |
| Chicago | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| New York | 12 | 10 | .545 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 12 | .400 |
| St. Louis | 8 | 8 | .333 |
| Boston | 6 | 14 | .300 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 14 | .300 |

Results May 17

Chicago 4, New York 0.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 2 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh vs. Boston, rain

**College Baseball**

*By the Associated Press*

Results May 17

At Boston: Princeton 6, Harvard 3
At Hanover, N. H.: Dartmouth 4, Pennsylvania 1 (first game); Dartmouth 8, Pennsylvania 5.
At Champaign, Ill.: Illinois 4, Indiana 2

## Left-Handed Pitching Fails To Hold the N. Y. Yankees

*By the Associated Press*

Signals over! Left-handed pitching isn't making the World Champion New York Yankees lie down any longer, so the opposing managers in the American League had better scout out some new strategy quickly.

There was no doubt that any kind of southpaw slinging would befuddle the Yanks during the first month of the season. The champions faced left-handed hurlers in 14 of their first 20 games and lost 10 of them.

But things are different now. During the gloomy days the Yankees' batting order had five left-handed hitters (six when Atley Donald or Vernon Gomez pitched). Yesterday there were only two and the club crushed the Chicago White Sox, 6-1.

The second straight triumph raised the Yanks within a half-game of the seventh-place White Six. Like the previous victory, yesterday's was at the expense of a southpaw, Edgar Smith.

Joe Di Maggio, who returned to action last week, hit his first homer of the year for two runs in the first inning and in the fourth the team collected four more, two of them on a triple by Colonel Buster Mills. Bill Dietrich took charge for the Sox in the fifth and pitched two-hit shutout ball for five innings, but too late.

In the day's only other game in the American League the Cleveland Indians swamped the Washington Senators, 18-1. They piled up 10 runs in the first inning on seven walks and five hits and added more as they went along, with Jeff Heath hitting two homers. Al Milnar pitched seven-hit ball and easily snared his fourth consecutive victory.

In the best pitching stint, however, Claude Passeau held the New York Giants to two singles in giving the Chicago Cubs a 4-0 shutout. Passeau had a no-hitter until the sixth. Joe Moore got both New York hits. Bill Herman homered and Passeau himself doubled two runs across.

The game was marred by a mishap in the first inning when Stan Hack of the Cubs was hit on the head by a ball batted by teammate Hank Leiber.

A heroic home run with the bases loaded in the 11th inning was Ival Goodman's good deed for the Cincinnati Reds and helped break up the game with the Phillies 7-2. Boom-Boom Beck held the Reds helpless for seven innings, but in the eighth Frank McCormick hit a two-run homer to tie the score.

Brooklyn managed to edge out the St. Louis Cardinals 4-3 in a strange game. Whit Wyatt, batted out of the box in the first inning two days before, went the route and held the Cards to seven hits, including a two-run homer by Don Padgett. Brooklyn got only six hits off three pitchers, but homers by Babe Phelps and Dolph Camilli accounted for three runs.

## Sports Around the Hub

A full round of college athletics is scheduled for today, with Harvard's two Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League games with Pennsylvania on Soldiers Field heading the program. Other baseball games found Boston University closing out its short but successful season with Tufts at Riverside, the Terrier and Jumbo freshmen meeting at the Medford Oval, Northeastern entertaining Worcester Tech at Brookline, Boston College freshmen playing St. John's Prep at Newton, and Harvard freshmen playing host to Exeter at Brighton.

Other sports for the day included lacrosse games between Tufts and M. I. T. at Medford, Harvard and Yale varsity and freshman teams at Brighton, and M. I. T. freshmen and Andover at Cambridge. In track M. I. T. was meeting Brown at home, Boston University and Tufts were competing in the eastern intercollegiates at Worcester Tech, Northeastern was visiting New Hampshire, and Harvard was trying for honors in the Heptagonal Meet in Philadelphia. Tufts and Clark were meeting in tennis at Medford, Harvard and Yale were playing that off-again, on-again polo game in Dedham, and the New England college golfers were winding up their two-day competition at Oakley.

Next Friday the long-awaited amateur-pro sweepstakes for a $1,000 purse will begin at United Shoe. It will continue through Sunday. This is the event which is supposed to act as a test as to the popularity of similar events in the future. The tournament will be a medal-and-match play affair, and if successful may induce the club to stage a tournament of national proportions, which would attract the outstanding professionals in the game.

Incidentally, the pro who finds himself paired with Mel Demarais, the 22-year-old home-club amateur, may find himself on the winning team, for in the only two amateur-pro events sponsored by the N. E. P. G. A. so far this season, Mel has partnered a pro to victory. First he paired with Woodland's Johnny Thoren to win at South Shore, then he helped Framingham's Harry Nettelbladt do the same thing at Wollaston.

One other outstanding event on next week's golf list is the State Class B championship sponsohed by the M. G. A. at Blue Hill Country Club, Canton. This is the first time this affair has been played. The tournament will be run off from Tuesday through Friday.

Beginning tomorrow, Boston baseball fans will have an opportunity to watch the club that is battling Brooklyn for the National League lead. The Cincinnati Reds, led by Bill McKechine come to town for a three-game series with the Bees. On their recent tour of the West, the locals split a two-game series with the Reds at Cincinnati.

The Cardinals close the western invasion here next week. They are at the Hive for single games Wednesday and Thursday. Next Friday the Bees help the Giants inaugurate their night game schedule at the Polo Grounds. Duffy Lewis expects to get a fat check for that date. The Polo Grounds should be filled.

The Red Sox close their western tour of the American League at Cleveland on Thursday and are at Fenway Park for a double-header with the Yankees one week from today. Tickets for this day are going rapidly. You had better get your seats today.

Harvard faces Yale across Forbes polo field, Norwood, this afternoon at 3 to open the local outdoor season. The Harvard line-up includes Gay Dillingham, Tommy Higginson, Wyn White and Jack Lewis. Yale lists Alan Corey, Bill Chisholm, George Mead, and Frankie Goodyear.

## *By-Plays*

By George M. R. Holmes

**Budge's Successor**

The question as to who will succeed J. Donald Budge as the winner of the trophy to be awarded by the New York World's Fair for being the outstanding figure in the national sports field for the year 1939, is now being voted on.

Last year was the first time the trophy had ever been awarded and it went to Budge for the remarkable showing he had made in lawn tennis in 1938. He so far outstripped his field that his victory in this contest, as well as that for the James E. Sullivan Trophy, which goes to the leading amateur athlete of the country, met with uniform approval.

But this year things are quite different. There does not appear to be an amateur or professional athlete who stands out so prominently as did last year's winner.

The Sullivan winner for 1939 was Joseph Burk of the Penn Athletic Club. And he won the decision on his brilliant record for sculling. It will be recalled that in 1939 he won the British, United States and Canadian sculling championship titles for the second successive year. Never before in the history of the sport had such a thing been done and the Sullivan award was well merited.

Unlike the Sullivan Trophy the New York award is open to professionals as well as amateurs. It may also be awarded to some person who has done something meritorious in the field of sport outside of a competitive nature. This makes the field much more open. There does not, however, appear to us to be any one who merits the award more than Burk. It is true that his honors were won in the amateur field solely; but it is our opinion that if he would try his skill against the leading professional scullers of the world, he would take the professional title too.

We recognize that sculling is not as popular a form of sport as many others; but it is one of the oldest and it is our opinion that those deciding the winner of the World's Fair honor this year could no no better than make their award to Burk for his brilliant record of 1939.

**College Tennis**

*By the Associated Press*

Results May 17

At New Haven, Conn.: Yale Freshmen 6, Dartmouth Freshmen 3


## WHERE TO DINE

**BOSTON**

**OUR NEW CAFETERIA *in Boston***

On Washington Street, opposite the Old South Church. Air conditioned, beautifully decorated, sound proofed mezzanine floor, most modern equipment, rest rooms. Easily Boston's finest self-service restaurant.

**Waldorf CAFETERIAS**
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

*Brittany Coffee Shop*

Menus that appeal to the discriminating.
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Waitress Service in Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street Near Exeter
Kenmore 8410

**The SALMAGUNDI**
222 BEACON STREET
Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5:30-8
TEL. COMMONWEALTH 9582, BOSTON

**ALADDIN Candy Shop**
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
*A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments*

**The EXCELLENT LUNCH**
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
*the food is as good as our name implies*

**CAFE AMALFI**
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dinners, Lunches and Dinners

*Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*

**BROOKLINE, MASS.**

*For Luncheon or Dinner —*
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
**Longwood Towers**
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

**Walter's Restaurant** AT COOLIDGE CORNER
BROOKLINE'S SMARTEST PLACE TO DINE
SIZZLING STEAKS, CHOPS
LOBSTERS Our Specialty
LUNCHES from 50c DINNERS from 70c
AFTERNOON TEA with MUSIC
1364 BEACON STREET ASP. 7908
OLIVER GRANT, Mgr N. V. DRAKE, Pres.

HOWARD JOHNSON'S
— CHESTNUT HILL —
on the Worcester Turnpike
FULL COURSE DINNERS
Near Sanatorium of The Christian Science Benevolent Association

**CONCORD, MASS.**

The FAMOUS COLONIAL HOSTELRY
**WRIGHT'S TAVERN**
In the Heart of Historic Concord
Enjoy the best of "good things to eat" in this quaint and charming old time tavern built in 1747. "A grand dinner for $1." Noon to nine. Lunch - Tea - Guest Rooms. Where Routes 2A, 62 and 126 meet. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tucker. Tel. Concord 753.

**HINGHAM, MASS.**

**The Black Horse**
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Routes 3A and 128
HING 1161
*Colonial New England at Its Best Guest Rooms*

**NEW YORK CITY**

ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
Established 1899
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
DINNER FROM 60c LUNCHEON FROM 45c
147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST.
ROSOFF'S AT TIMES SQUARE

Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Music Does Its Bit in France

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The Opéra-Comique has undertaken some revivals of works so long unplayed they seem genuinely new. Of this number is "Philémon et Baucis," that delightful work by Charles Gounod which should never have been dropped from the repertoire. It has just been given again in an excellent presentation and we have been amazed at the enduring freshness of this music, which is so clear and charming, written with inimitable balance and logic.

The moment is particularly favorable to genuine works of art. In happier times a certain heedlessness makes us regard with indulgence mediocre works in the current fashion, with no claim on the future. But when the artistic treasures of a people are imperiled, one is more vitally concerned to preserve values.

Just as in the case of a fire one makes a swift choice, abandoning things of less importance and gathering up what is more precious, so a nation at war may save its intellectual culture, make a more searching choice of its artistic treasures.

* * *

The Radio continues to be the most active center of our musical life. Regular performances of all the important works of our lyric theater have brought to light a large number of scores of great worth.

We are taking inventory, at this moment, of our national riches and the public marvels at their plenitude and quality. The Radio, moreover, is not contenting itself with snatching from oblivion works of the past. It is encouraging new creative forms. The entrance of mechanics into the history of music, whether phonographic reproduction, the sound film, or the Radio, could not fail to exercise a profound influence on modes of thought, feeling, and writing.

When the cinema gave rise to this new kind of composition which the musical accompaniment of a film presents, one had hopes—premature, alas—of a transformation in symphonic style. In the nature of things, the mobility and swiftness of the pictures on which the composer was to build his theme excluded the classical technique of the symphony constructed on traditional lines. A musical language more supple, more lively, and wholly asymmetrical should have been born in our studios. Musicians of genius had thus an opportunity to create a fresh mode of expression of incontestable richness.

* * *

Unfortunately, commercialization in the production of motion pictures made this hope vanish in air. Film composers, under the dictatorship of the producer, were unable to defend the rights of their art. Music in the films has given us only works which are ingenious and adroit; and it has not created the new formula we expected.

But now the Radio seems about to salvage this ideal which we had sadly given up. In those short sketches where poetry, dramatic art, and lyric expression in music are closely blended, the Radio opens new vistas to musicians. These little compositions, short but picturesque and expressive, bring to the imaginative all sorts of enchanting possibilities. Here there is a promising alliance of word and sound whence may issue thrilling fruition.

This came to us forcibly the last few days, as we listened to two delightful scores by Louis Aubert and Louis Beydts. These two first-class musicians have clothed in stimulating harmonies and pleasing sonorities a tale from "The Thousand and One Nights" and a "Variation on the Colors of the Rainbow." Using an extremely adroit and engaging orchestration and hesitating not at all to "musicalize" in the most artistic way the noises of nature which must envelope the poem, they have had remarkable results. There is in that direction a whole mine of unknown effects to prospect.

Under the title, "The Day of Noble Hopes," the French Radio, addressing itself to all humanity, will broadcast, during one whole Sunday, masterpieces of literature and music, for the purpose of glorifying noble works of art. We shall hear exalted masterpieces of international idealism—fragments of Bach's "Passion selon St. Jean," the "Cantique de Racine," by G. Fauré, and Franck's "4ème Béatitude." The noble prophecies of Liszt will be gathered, declaring that each new generation must without fail bring its stone to the edifice of music. By the masterpieces chosen will be shown the exactness of this clear-eyed appreciation. Lyric expressions of heroism and of love will be assembled. The correspondence of Schumann and Clara Wieck will be used.

In the midst of trial, for a whole day, the air waves will bear across the sky of Europe the seeds of blessing for head and heart.

## Choregraphy and Design

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Ballet continues—in spite of the black-out. True, it is ballet on a small scale. The production of new works, however, thus becomes more practicable and our budding choregraphers are enabled not only to make their mistakes but to correct them. The first descents from airy flights of imagination to the concrete factors of stage production are a disconcerting experience for embryo Fokines, Massines, and Nijinskas. And it should be remembered that, as one of our older choregraphers urges, it is of far greater importance to have been an "executive unit" in a masterpiece of choregraphy, under the eye of the choregrapher, than to have played the role of mere spectator, however constant. The visual is not enough. Like every other artist, the choregrapher has to learn the limitations of his medium — and even how to turn them to effect. And what an exacting, complex medium it is!

Perhaps few ballet fans realize that, fundamentally, the movements of the dancer are closely related to geometry, mathematics, and architecture. About 20 years ago in "The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal," Mrs. Diana Watts described how with the assistance of Professor Richet and M. Lucien Bull, she made some interesting experiments at the Institut Marey. But first a glance at her theories is necessary.

* * *

Roughly, she divided movement into the "disconnected" and the "sequential." The simplest example of "sequential" movement is, of course, the act of walking. Here, she states, "the law of rhythmical movement which gives the ideal poise requires that the center of gravity of a moving weight should be kept 'constant' over its base." Sequential movement, again, where there is equilibrium, expresses itself in curves and is capable of great acceleration or vitality, thus representing the maxium force.

Disconnected movement, on the other hand, means angles; angles imply resistance and reaction which, according to dynamics, result in the loss of exactly half the force, inasmuch as action and reaction are equal and opposite. Mrs. Watts claimed that the fundamentals behind the finest architecture are the same as those which govern human movement: the power of "lift" and expansion on a reliable base. In a Gothic cathedral, movement, it is happily stressed, becomes invisible as the result of combined and perfectly balanced effort.

* * *

But to return to the experiments at the Institut Marey, which were made to record certain simple movements as a geometrical design —all geometrical movement, it was argued, is bound by mathematical law. The aim was to trace white lines on a black ground. Photographs were taken from above at night, and tiny electric bulbs attached to each foot. The designs thus represented the leg movement only, on a two dimensional plane. Had bulbs been attached also to the arms and head the intricacy of three dimensional designs registered on a plane of two dimensions can be imagined!

The registered movements of legs reveal not only the importance of the stability of the "axis of balance" on which the "quality" of the movements of either legs or arms depend, but supply some surprising geometrical designs which show how much is missed by the eye—hence the necessity of the choregrapher having been an executant or "executive unit." Incidentally, we see the enormous advantage enjoyed by the classically trained dancer over the caperers of the hopelessly old-fashioned "modernism" (Fokine's phrase) of Central Europe. We also discover that, so far from being "unreal" and artificial, the "points" are based on sound dynamics, as they supply a firm "axis of balance." A true curve of movement is wholly dependent on its axis.

* * *

Of the ballets which prompted these reflections little need be said in detail. However, ingenious or charming the décor, the choregraphy brought little that was new or individual in style. Most of these young English choregraphers have undergone the hard discipline of a classical training and are now assimilating the knowledge that can come only from actual stage production.

Wendy Toye's new ballet, "La Leçon Apprise," at the Arts Theater has a décor by Joseph Carl, who, we are told, was eminent in Vienna as a designer for opera and classic drama. Aesthetically the setting and costumes were born in Paris and arrived in London with that strong Teutonic accent which French art invariably acquires in Central Europe. But they are effective enough for the purpose. Milhaud's music was that used by Balanchine in "Les Songes." Two pianos reduced much of it to dullness. Wendy Toye is a dancer of considerable experience, but although "La Leçon Apprise" is not without vitality and charm, it is too reminiscent of a certain phase of the Diaghileff period. The company was that of the Antony Tudor Ballet.

* * *

We have also had the Ballet Rambert at the same theater. Marie Rambert established the first permanent home of ballet in England in a reconstructed parish hall. She not only has nurtured some of our best English dancers, but has shown a remarkable flair for spotting choregraphic talent that ordinarily might have remained latent. Indeed, the most outstanding of our English choregraphers, Frederick Ashton—whose "Foyer de Danse" was included in the program—passed through her hands.

Andrée Howard is not only a gifted choregrapher, but designs her own décor and costumes. Her "La Muse s'Amuse" and "Mermaid"—where Susan Salaman shared the choregraphy—kept one's interest and also posed the question of those differences, both obvious and subtle, which exist in the feminine and the masculine handling of the same medium.

Two dancers caught the eye, Lisa Serova (Elizabeth Ruxton in plain English) and a youngster of talent, Sally Gilmour.

## Stephen Murray As Lincoln

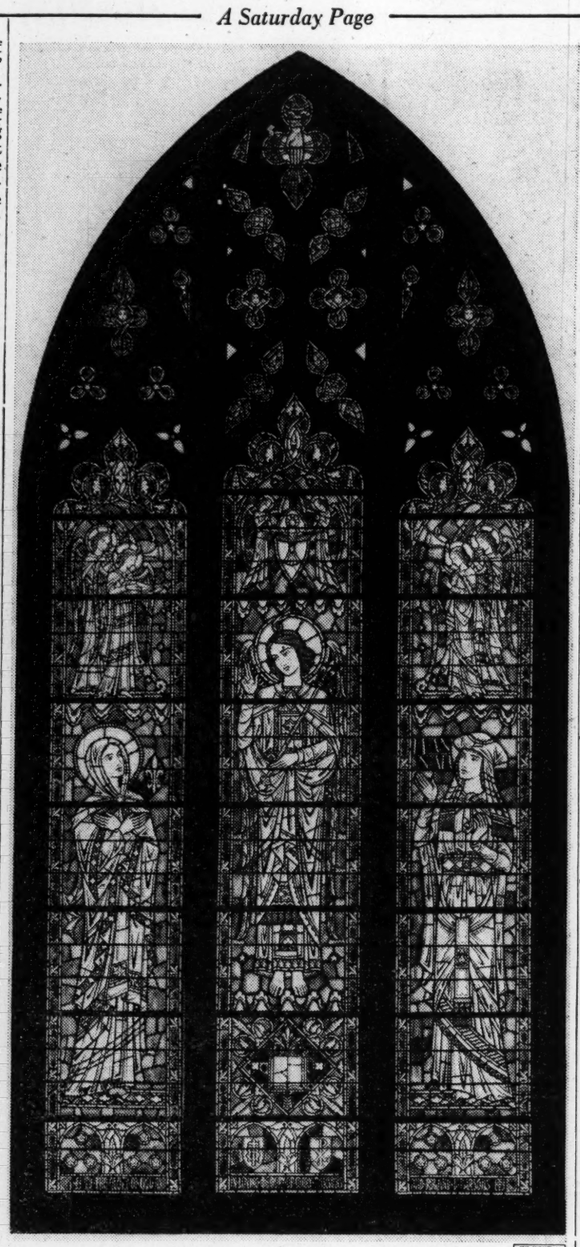
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

In John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" at the Westminster Theater, Mr. Stephen Murray has his first big London chance. This young actor first attracted attention when he played the leading part in Shaw's "Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" at Malvern in 1935. Since then he has marked himself out as a player of unusual intelligence, and the Mask Theater season at the Westminster has performed a valuable service to the drama by exhibiting him in a succession of parts that has tested and proved widely varied aspects of his abilities.

Mr. Murray's powers are considerable. He moves about the stage with assurance. He has a complete understanding not only of the parts he plays, but of the plays he plays in. By excellence of judgment and perfection of timing, by the judicious pause, and variation of pace, he can give to his speeches what they lack in more obvious music. He is also versatile, and by scaling the ages, both historic and human, makes a mock of chronology.

His make-up as Lincoln is admirable, and he takes the part with authority. He expounds with clarity Lincoln's attitude towards the Civil War, and shows beyond possibility of misunderstanding the shares taken in that great struggle by hatred of slavery and determination to preserve the Union. He is particularly effective when dealing with rebellion in his Cabinet.



**Choir Clerestory Window**
**Designed for the Washington Cathedral by the studio of Wilbur Herbert Burnham, Boston**

## San Carlists in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

With the drive for the Metropolitan Opera Fund to perpetuate the lyric drama in its long-time home arriving at last at a happy conclusion, Fortune Gallo has brought his itinerant San Carlo Opera Company to the Center Theater at an auspicious moment. The population is eminently opera-minded and therefore ready to flock to the performances offered, especially, one might add, at the low cost established by Mr. Gallo. And the very fact that the repertory is selected from the familiar standbys makes it easier to gauge the nature and strength of the appeal.

Apparently the circumstance that an opera is hackneyed holds no deterrent so far as our great public is concerned. Indeed, familiarity seems to have bred love rather than contempt. The old songs have cast a powerful spell, and night after night eager audiences have filled the vast Center Theater. Emphatically one may state that so far at least as New York is concerned opera as entertainment is very much in the ascendant.

Even though some sticklers for tone object to the vagaries of the amplification in use at the Center, the audiences in general have evidently not been bothered by it. So that little spot upon the sun of Mr. Gallo's happiness need not be dwelt on further. And, in any event, the general effect of the performances has been good enough to please the not overexacting ear. In certain details, too, these performances have achieved high excellence.

* * *

Opera as a popular cause could hardly be better served than it was by Ivan Petroff in the title role of "Rigoletto" on the opening night. If his performance followed conventional lines dramatically, it did so with enough of force and magnetism, and vocally it was one of the best we have heard in New York. For Mr. Petroff is not only endowed with an ample voice of good quality, but he controls it with skill and taste and a rare discretion as to dynamics. On the same occasion Sidney Rayner sang to better advantage than he had ever done during his engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House.

But it was on the following evening, as Don José in "Carmen," that Mr. Rayner really came into his own when in the last act he played and sang with an intensity and conviction that brought him a real triumph. In this act he had, too, an excellent collaborator in Coe Glade, who has proved that she can do a genuine Carmen, even if in the earlier acts she marred her singing at moments by more than a little scooping.

In this performance Laura Triggiani, a young soprano of whom this writer had not so much as heard, sang a quite extraordinary Micaela. Her voice, a fresh, youthful soprano of truly golden timbre, was employed on this occasion at least with fine skill, and she sang the third-act aria in a way that made one remember that Micaela in the storied days of the Metropolitan Opera of the 1890's had been a role for Emma Eames and Melba. Perilously high praise, if you like, but may she never deserve less!

"Madame Butterfly," in its turn, enjoyed the advantage of the authentically Japanese Cio-Cio-San of Hizi Koyke. "Il Trovatore," on the other hand, suffered from insufficient schooling on the part of some of the chief singers. For all the violence of some of the music, this opera was written in a period of great technical accomplishment and it often demands a proficiency in florid execution that none too many singers can supply today.

"La Bohème," of another age, received one of the most satisfactory performances it has had in New York in a blue moon. Sidney Rayner sang Rodolfo's music with a richness of tone and a breadth of style that were most gratifying. Bianca Saroya, vocally an uncommonly agreeable Mimi, delivered the "Addio" of the third act in a way that could bear comparison with the achievements of her most famous predecessors. The spirit and cohesion of the ensemble could also be unreservedly praised, bringing for one thing deserved credit to the conductor, Carlo Peroni.

* * *

"Aïda," however, though it obviously delighted the audience, suffered more or less, as "Il Trovatore" had done, from deficiency of vocal schooling. The most successful of the individual singers was Norina Greco in the title role. Her schooling may be none of the best, but not seldom that obstacle was forgotten through the sheer natural beauty of her voice.

An orchestral concert in Carnegie Hall on the night of May 10 must be mentioned, even though the lure of San Carlo Opera prevented the writer from attending. The New York Orchestra was revived after several years of desuetude, but now under the direction of Georges Zaslawsky, instead of Nikolai Sokoloff. Mr. Zaslawsky, for his part, had conducted here some years ago a Beethoven Symphony Orchestra of brief existence. It seems that an American composition is to figure on each program of the New York Orchestra, the one chosen for this occasion being the overture "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" of Roy Harris. The other numbers were symphonies—the First of Brahms and the Fourth of Tchaikovsky.

## In Lieu of a National Theater

By Harold Hobson

London

Great Britain has a plot of land in the Cromwell Road, an enthusiastic committee, and some funds, but it has no National Theater. It has, however, Mr. Herbert Farjeon and, when it is a matter of either revue or Wycherley, that is just as good. This year is the tercentenary of Wycherley, who would read a poem overnight and recite it word for word the next morning, under the impression that he had written it himself.

It is the avowed function of the National Theater, which Britain never quite achieves, to celebrate such occasions as this with memorial (and memorable) performances. Mr. Farjeon, renowned for the wit and polish of his own revues, has stepped into the breach and produced Wycherley's "The Country Wife" at the Little Theater with a cast that includes Miss Hermione Baddeley and Mr. Alec Clunes.

* * *

For generations Wycherley was never played on the English stage. Charles Lamb indeed defended him on the ground that his plays were sheer exercises in fantasy not to be judged by the ordinary standards of morality. Learned scholars pored over his works in the seclusion of university libraries, and he attained the reputation of a classic. But Macaulay's judgment on him both summed up and strengthened the general opinion. Wycherley, he said, is "protected against the critics as a skunk is protected against the hunters." Between 1748 and 1926 there was no public production in England of "The Country Wife." Mr. Farjeon's presentation is the third that has taken place in London since that date.

There is a reason for this. In the disillusionment that followed the last war the stage came to a frankness of speech it had not known since Restoration times. It was perhaps natural that managers should turn their attention to a classic period of the English drama which corresponded to their own in cynicism of outlook and in unrestricted outspokenness. For the first time since Wolfe captured Quebec the English theater-going public was given the opportunity of seeing what such men as Wycherley, Vanbrugh, and Congreve were really like.

* * *

Many people will find "The Country Wife" disgusting. Others, contrary to Lamb, will find it of interest as a realistic picture of certain aspects of life at one of the most important periods of English history. It is a common mistake in what is generally called realism to see only the darker parts of existence, ignoring the higher and better. It is the usual view that Wycherley is an exemplar of this. So I myself have thought in seeing the previous revivals of "The Country Wife."

Perhaps Mr. Farjeon has slightly tilted the emphasis of the play, but at the first performance it was my impression that in this matter Wycherley has been done some injustice. Horner, it is true, remains repellent in spite of Mr. Clunes' air of laughing at himself. Most of the women are people to make the flesh creep. But if Wycherley jeers at Pinchwife, the wronged husband, he jeers equally at Sparkish, the fop. And in Miss Ursula Jeans' Alithea Pinchwife there is a very pleasant picture of virtue.

## Lie and Woodbury

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A posthumous showing of the work of Jonas Lie, formerly president of the National Academy, has been arranged at the Grand Central Galleries, consisting of paintings selected from the estate by his executors. It is not to be considered as a memorial exhibition, the sponsors point out, since it is expected that a formal event of that character will be held later. About 50 canvases are being shown, however, including coastal subjects from Maine, the Gaspé Peninsula, and Brittany. About half of them are in different stages of completion and may be listed roughly as sketches; the rest are completed paintings.

It is not often that an artist's unfinished paintings are deemed of sufficient merit or interest to give them a prominent place in an exhibition. But an exception seems to have been considered justifiable in this case, partly because of Lie's prominence, and partly because these sketches have unusual merit.

Lie's method seems to have presupposed a thorough planning of his subject on the canvas, the completion of major details also on the spot, and the indication of others. All essential aspects as regards composition, general form and color, were mapped out freely, as the paintings show. And rather than giving the impression of being sketches in the conventional sense, such as an artist often turns out in a purposely informal style, these have an effect of being more or less complete and formal.

Lie painted extensively along the Maine coast in his later years, and returned on various occasions to paint the scenes of his youthful haunts in Brittany and Cornwall. His characteristic subject is a stretch of harbor water dotted with the sails of fishing boats and held within enclosing arms of seacoast, or framed—as in many of the Maine subjects—by the upright thrust of shimmering birch trees. Most of the sketches now on display however are results of an expedition taken by Lie last summer to the Gaspé Peninsula.

* * *

There is a charming luminosity about several of these subjects. Besides the large canvas, "Eastport Harbor," which was shown in the place of honor at the recent Academy exhibition, there are "sketches" such as "The Sun Path" and "The Three Sisters" from the recent Gaspé series, which are sufficiently well developed in style to be rated among the more representative completed works of the artist. In addition there is a smoothly finished, cool gray painting of the spectacular Percé Rock standing out in its strange aloofness against the sky, and surrounded by the inevitable fishing boats. A few earlier pieces, such as the solidly painted "Polperro Harbor," with its houses neatly terraced on the hill, also are included.

A memorial show for another marine artist, the distinguished Boston painter and etcher, Charles H. Woodbury, is being held at the Keppel Gallery. This exhibition, devoted to etchings and drawings, consists of about 50 examples, including some of his best known subjects. Woodbury conducted a summer school at Ogunquit, Maine. As painter and etcher he exhibited his work prominently throughout the United States, especially in the large group shows. The influence of his trips to the Caribbean and to the Maine coast is found in his works, and like those of Jonas Lie, they express his intense interest in the sea and his full knowledge of it.

* * *

Perhaps the most characteristic quality in the etchings is their free-flowing line. With this line, at once suggestive and skillful, Woodbury wove delicate but vital rhythms of moving water, showing sometimes a simple expanse of open water accented by fishing boats, at others the sea with the forms of harbor life in the background. There is the crisp feeling of atmosphere in the prints, an atmosphere of light and moving air. But what the artist seemed most to wish to capture in his work, as Mr. Keppel points out, was motion—the motion of waves, of the birds over them, the motion of the current and the sweep of the wind.

An interesting feature is the grouping of the prints in different states with the original drawings for the subjects so as to show the development from their first inception to their final state. The drawings, which are very free and spontaneous in style, indicate to us that drawing was one of Woodbury's fundamental accomplishments. And the etchings, which include the admirable print of dorymen on a rough sea, called "Running In," "The Rip, Portsmouth," and "Easterly Coming," though much perfected in style, show a comparable directness. There is nothing "modern" about them, but their honesty and clarity and their evident freedom from the influences of other artists place them among the distinctive works of American etching.

## Huapala and the Hawaiian Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

Here is an example of one hula, in translation, that Huapala likes to teach to children, though the same naïve, child-like quality pervades all the native dance-songs:

**The Rays of the Sun**

I chose the rays of the sun for my clothing
The light that shines all around the earth
The rainbow for my hat
The shooting stars for my ribbon
The raineloud for my fan
To cool off when it is hot
The waves of the ocean for my shoes
To go gliding over the waters
The bird's nest for my house
Under the shading branches of the trees
This is the end of my song of
The light that shines over the earth.

At first the hulas were accompanied by the chants alone. Later the instruments, the gourds, drums, rattles, the ukulele and the sliding steel guitar, were added to the accompaniment. In the seated hula, the dancer sometimes uses stones as castanets, or gesticulates with bamboo sticks or the feather-tufted gourd rattles.

In present times it is a recreational dance, done singly, in pairs, or in groups, by both young women and young men. In early times it was a temple dance, addressed to the goddess of the hula. It was maintained by royalty and danced before royalty on ceremonial occasions. The costume was made of the fine, hand-beaten bark called tapa cloth, that stretched from shoulder or waist to just below the knee, adorned with garlands of sweet-scented vines or fragrant island flowers—that now familiar emblem of "aloha"—the lei.

The missionaries from New England introduced the Mother-Hubbard wrapper, fashioned first of the tapa cloth, but later of the percales and calicoes they brought with them. The Hawaiian girls soon found ways to vary these prosaic garments by adding yokes and ruffles. With a chic of their own, they cut the gown with a rise in front and a slight dip in back, which before long was extended into a train. Today, this improved Mother Hubbard, called the "holoku," conforms more to the lines of the figure, is considered the national costume, and is danced in quite as often as the grass skirt.

The grass skirt, by the way, is not inherently Hawaiian, but was brought to Hawaii from the South Seas the latter part of the nineteenth century. Originally made of the fresh green leaves of the native "ti" plant that came first to hand, it now includes such modern material as cellophane.

The swaying rhythm of the hula step is based on the swinging hip movement of the natural walk, enlarged, exaggerated into a pendulum-like dance movement. It is not, as I had thought, a rotary or circular motion. "Ami," the circle movement, is used only at certain times, more as an acrobatic stunt.

There is some resemblance between the Hawaiian dance and the dance of India. Some of the hand gestures are identical, as in the turned-down hand, with closed, drooping fingers for the wilted flower, the hand cupped up for the full blossom. In general, however, the Hindu sign language is more intricate, as the whole dance design is more complex. But the constant sway of undulating rhythms, though different in style, is basically the same.

Nowadays the Hawaiian hand gestures include such American by-products as "steering the wheel," and "stepping on the gas." The melodies have long been flavored by New England hymn tunes. English words are sometimes mingled with the native tongue, and some of the newest songs are in English. For Hawaii, being an American territory, and a popular haunt of American tourists, reflects in its contemporary dance and music certain notes of Americana.

In this indigenous dance of a happy people, Huapala finds the universal rhythms of poetry and nature, the universal language of music and dance.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on May 11.)

## Color Woodcuts In Birmingham

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Birmingham, England

An international character distinguishes an exhibition of color woodcuts (open until June 1) with which Birmingham City Art Gallery has been reopened after long closure due to the war. Choice of woodcuts for this event was determined partly by the knowledge that they offer, in these hard times for art in England, an inexpensive way of acquiring direct works of art.

In this show are included prints which have won awards at the annual International Print Makers' Exhibition at Los Angeles. Japanese schools are represented with, in the first, examples by Hokusai and all the great Japanese artists, and European schools by prints which introduced the craft into England.

It was the enthusiasm of a few artists that brought the color woodcut to its present vogue in England and established sympathetic links between the graphic arts of East and West. F. Morley Fletcher, one of the pioneers represented in this show, gained much knowledge of the craft by studying Japanese blocks in the British Museum. Other exhibitors, Charles W. Bartlett, Elizabeth Keith, and the German, Emile Orlik, went to Japan to study methods at first hand. Walter J. Phillips, who was trained in art in Birmingham and has become a prominent color print worker in the Dominion of Canada, is represented in the exhibition by eight Canadian scenes.


AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
"Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B. The C. B. M.
JACK HALEY · EGGERT · ROSS MARTA EGGERT SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"A SMASH HIT!" —WATTS, Her. Trib.
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"LILLIAN RUSSELL"
Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE · Henry FONDA
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1p.m. ROXY THEA. 50th St.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
TOMORROW 8:30
SANROMA—Soloist
TUESDAY, MAY 21
FRAY and BRAGGIOTTI
All Tickets On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance

BOSTON (MOVIES)

TELEPIX
INVADING NAZIS HOLLAND
30 MIN NEWS
FASHION SHOW RADIO SURGERY COMEDIES

EXETER
EXETER ST. AT NEWBURY
"Where there's always a good show"
KENMORE 7067

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
NEW. NO. 4180
Mon., Tues., Wed. "REBECCA" "Millionaire Playboy"
Thurs., Fri., Sat. ASTAIRE—POWELL Broadway Melody of '40 "Courageous Dr. Christian"

*Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*

JONAS LIE
(Estate)
Exhibition and Sale
Paintings—Sketches—Drawings
Arranged by Robert W. Macbeth and Robert G. McIntyre, Trustees
UNTIL MAY 25
Illustrated catalogue on request
Grand Central Art Galleries
15 Vanderbilt Ave., New York

Brush Up On Your
DANCING
Learn the latest ballroom steps. Gain poise, grace and the assurance that knowing how gives you.
The Ainsworth Studio of Dancing
Private and Class Lessons
Carnegie Hall, New York Ci. 6-2353

DON'T MISS
THE
Washington Square Outdoor Art Exhibit
ONLY TEN DAYS
May 17th THRU THE 26th
NEW YORK CITY

Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Craftwork for Home, School and Camp—From Oddments

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## A Bit of Yarn, an Old Hat, Tinfoil Pouff! An Object to Admire!

### At Least, That Is What Happens to Many Discarded Materials at the Universal Handicraft Clinic

**By Edward T. Hall**
Director, Universal School of Handicrafts
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Leaders in education are favoring activity programs which means making things with the hands. John Dewey, the eminent American educator, lays great emphasis on the value of "learning by doing."

But in many instances schools or parents do not have funds for equipping a handicraft shop. Yet people love to make things of beauty and use.

The articles illustrated suggest the fun of a program of this type.

Tiny boys and girls are not self-conscious. They "create" naturally in their play hours. Later they reach an age when they are conscious of what other people think of them. In too many cases, this stops free "creation." Most people find they have a preference for work in one or another medium. Great freedom should therefore be given in encouraging craftsmen to do what they love most. It is fortunate that handicrafts and the creative arts have been revived.

The articles shown are the work of students of Mrs. Blanche Lucas who has made a special study of European folkcraft in which discarded materials are used. She studied under Franz Cizek, and with Emmy Zweybruck in Vienna and the Dryad School of Handicrafts in Leicester, England. She has also spent considerable time in the peasants' homes. Here in America she directs a Clinic in the Universal School of Handicrafts in Rockefeller Center. Creative leaders are asked to bring materials that would ordinarily be thrown away: such as discarded ends of kitchen towels, sheets, underwear, lace or scrim curtains, burlap, oilcloth, and clean rags of all descriptions, elastic bands, erasers, wallpaper, wrapping paper, stamps, keys, hairpins, yarn, embroidery floss, sawdust, flour, cheese, gloves, shoes, overshoes, stockings, old felt or straw hats, belts, suspenders, toothpaste tubes, tinfoil, strings of all makes, twine, rope (especially hemp), broom splints, soda straws, picture wire, bottle tops, buttons, match-boxes, blotters (no matter how full of ink spots), newspapers (colored or black and white), colored pictures from magazines, corks, inner tubes, cotton, cellophane, small empty boxes of all descriptions, etc. Mrs. Lucas challenges anyone to bring something she cannot use.

A program of this nature is practical in any community. It might well be carried on in connection with public schools or community centers.

**Craftwork need not call for expensive materials. Schools, camps, individuals can use all sorts of discarded things and keep the cost down. 1. Loom made of a box, the heddle sawed from a pressed fabric similar to linoleum. Plywood heddles are good also. Warp and weft can be strips of stockings, underwear, dyed with crepe paper, onion skins, nut shells, carrots, and spinach. 2. Dolls made by Sixth Grade pupils in the Allentown (Pa.) schools, out of patches of material. The gorgeous permanent wave on Betsy is yarn ripped from an old red orange sweater. The boys were just as eager to make the dolls. Several dozen dolls are given to day-nursery homes each year at Christmas. 3. Laundry bag copied from one made in the Dryad School of Handicrafts in Leicester, Eng. This one is made from a rescued end of dyed burlap table runner which had been ruined by a wayward ink bottle. 4. The pin tray in the foreground is from the lid of a cheese box. The basket at right was once a discarded wash basket. The frame is covered with raffia which was bought from funds made by selling other discarded materials. The foundation of the little circular basket was made from an old cardboard poster.**

## Encouraging Child to Express Himself Through Art

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Fortunate indeed is the child who grows into adulthood equipped to translate into concrete form the visions his imagination conceives. It is such individuals who are making for themselves a place in the sun and what is more important they are leading lives rich in satisfaction.

If one were to inquire into the childhood of these people, one would almost invariably find that from the earliest signs of a development of the imagination they were given full opportunity to express it.

It is interesting to study the means by which one can foster and nourish this desire to give expression to the mental pictures of the child. It is possible to begin almost at babyhood to teach him to picture his thoughts. Let us consider the possible working materials that may be used in their proper sequence.

The simplest of the manual arts to use and the one which at the same time will hold the interest over the longest period of time is the art of finger painting. Given a glazed surface, whether it be shelf paper, a pie pan, an enameled table, or paper made especially for this purpose, a set of paints as the medium, and the hands as tools, and everything is in readiness. The child dips his fingers into the paint and proceeds to make his picture on the moistened surface. That picture may not have a great deal of meaning to the adult viewing it, but it does have meaning to the child. Often children only two years old will find complete satisfaction in the pictures they have made this way. Incidentally, more and more skill is acquired as the years progress and the interest remains.

Before long there may come a desire to make finer and more distinct lines. Then one can provide at first large crayons, later smaller ones. An easel is excellent if it is possible to have one and you will want plenty of paper. A very different kind of picture will evolve which will be equally as interesting as the ones done with the finger paints.

When the child is ready for the smaller crayons, it would be wise to give him a white drawing board on which he will use crayons whose base is soap. They can be erased by the use of a dry cloth most of the time but on occasion a damp cloth may be needed.

By this time the stage has been reached when modeling clay is useful. He has acquired enough control of his fingers to form objects closely resembling what they were intended to depict. And the third dimension is thus added.

Next, painting with water colors and brush will take its place. By this time we have the child in school and he is receiving careful instruction.

Thus he will progress through the time when he will use the pastels and finally, if he is one of those children who has shown particular aptitude and has been given opportunity to perfect his skill, he may be using oil paints or charcoal, eventually making of the absorbing interest a life work.

We have discussed only one branch of the expressive arts. Many others offer equally interesting possibilities, some of them being of a nature not ordinarily considered arts. Of this class are the more technical things such as chemistry or mechanics. A perfectly timed motor is surely a work of art. And to produce a new method of growing flowers and vegetables requires skill and imagination. One can only hope that there will be an ever increasing willingness to foster children's ability to express themselves.

M. S. R.

## A Pupil Adds to the Discussion Of the Home Work Question

**The Parent**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

England

Dear Editor:

I have read with interest the discussion of the home work problem in the Parent Column. As a pupil I should like to give my support to those teachers who have written expressing the need for home work.

When I started at Secondary School I accepted home work as a fact and have always found that if it is done cheerfully and as well as possible any teacher is ready to make allowances in unusual circumstances. If pupils co-operate with the teacher and do not try to "dodge" home work, the teacher, for his part, will often arrange the home work so that written papers are not all set on one evening. At present we are often given a week's assignment of English papers at the beginning of the week and can do them when we have most time. In this way we learn to arrange our working hours in the most profitable way and can give ourselves several days in which to plan an essay.

Home work not only bridges the gap between home and school but also between business and school. I think no pupil would really like longer school hours. We can do our home work early in the morning or in the evening, just as we please, and gain a much prized independence when we have grasped a difficult problem on our own.

No parent should fear that his or her child is doing too much home work. Children are not that way inclined. Parents can help, however, by giving children, before they begin home work, a background of general knowledge in literature, nature study, geography, etc. (Miss) J. P.

* * *

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Some months ago I read a letter in the Parent Column in which the writer asked how could it be explained to a five-year-old that he could not have all the things he asked for, for lack of money. As I had the same problem to meet, I would like to share my experience.

When son was five he started asking for things beyond our income. His father's answer was always, "No money, son, no money." I realized if that kept up the child would think of money as the only thing that would give him what he wanted. So we had a talk on money. I explained to him that money was only a form of exchange.

Dad got his salary because he gave something, honest, conscientious work, and in exchange we gave money and got food and clothing. That we never could get anything unless we gave something in return. That it was not always money that was given but ideas. Take Dad, for instance; he doesn't give his job money, but he gives ideas of honesty, ideas of promptness, of good work, and in return for those ideas he was given money which in turn meets our needs.

Then we had a talk on the difference between needs and wants. Our needs are food, clothing, shelter; we always have those. Our wants are always for better things than we already have. Those things we have to deserve. One way to deserve them is by being grateful for what we have got.

"Now, son, I'll show you how ingratitude can shut off all our incoming good. Suppose you gave me something and I did hardly look at it, nor did I use, or take care of it. Would you feel like giving me anything else?" "No, I would not," he said. "So, then, you see by not being grateful for what I did receive that would stop you from giving me what I might want." He saw that very clearly.

"Dad says you need money to buy your things, but what you really need are ideas: ideas of obedience, of gratitude, of love and willing service. As you use these ideas every day you can be sure they will give you what you deserve." Some may think that this talk was "over the head" of a five-year-old, but it is not. It established the right thought of money and showed him it was up to him to deserve what he wants. (Mrs.) C. J.

**A Saturday column.**

## Prospective Teachers Are Now Trained to Use Radio and Movies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Evanston, Ill.

The radio and movies are becoming so much a part of the modern schoolroom that prospective teachers at the National College of Education here are being trained to use radio microphones and sound motion picture projectors and film.

Indeed the little Red Schoolhouse of tomorrow, comments the college, is going to be part broadcasting studio, part motion picture theater, and part concert hall, judging by present indications.

"It is inevitable," says Miss Edna Dean Baker, President of this 54-year-old teachers' college, "that the scientific advances of the past decade will be turned to the service of education, and teachers must be prepared to make use of them."

And in the Children's School here, maintained by the college as a demonstration in progressive education, the radio and movies play an everyday part in teaching the three R's. From three-year-olds in the nursery school to eighth-graders, the youngsters watch educational movies, become acquainted with good music by listening to phonograph records of symphony concerts, and "broadcast" their own projects in reading, language, and arithmetic.

The children like this modern way of learning, says Miss Baker. It has quickened their interest in class work. Too, the youngsters are developing a critical appreciation of the best radio and movie programs. And that may help raise the general standard of such programs in the future.

## The Postman Rings Their Schoolbell

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Lincoln, Neb.

The postman rings the schoolbell for thousands of high school students scattered over the North American continent from New York to San Francisco and from Guatemala to Alaska—and among the reasons for this is the fact that the University of Nebraska, seeing that these boys and girls wanted a high school education and couldn't get one as matters stood, instituted a department of Supervised Correspondence Study to give high-school instruction by mail.

Ten years ago the department had only two courses to offer. Today it has 121. Next year it will have over 130. Every course is good for credit toward high school graduation. Thus the student who can't attend the regular local high school because of distance, physical handicap, or any other circumstance, can go to high school by mail and satisfy his particular educational needs by choosing courses from a curriculum many times larger than that of the average small school.

Some students study at home under the supervision of parents; others go to a near-by rural school and work under supervision of the teacher. Their work is mailed to the Correspondence Center, where specialized Correspondence Instructors provide a highly personalized instruction to each pupil according to his needs and aptitudes.

Hundreds of high schools make use of the Supervised Correspondence Study plan to enrich their meager curriculums and take care of the widely varying interests and vocational needs of heterogeneous student bodies—interests and needs that could never be met by the typical narrow and inflexible academic curriculum. One teacher may supervise as many as 30 students at one time, each of whom may be studying a different subject by Supervised Correspondence Study.

Cost of the courses? Tuition and registration, $7, plus a few dollars extra, rarely over four, for supplies and equipment.

And can children really learn by correspondence study? Yes, thousands have proved that they can do so.

### *Rain*

**The clouds are sweeping out from behind the hill**
**The sun is hiding and the rain is coming down**
**With a soft patter on the roof.**
**The people are all running around below**
**With mushroom-like umbrellas over their heads.**

—Marcia Ireland,
Campus Elementary School

### 100,000 Teachers Using Air School Programs

More than 100,000 teachers throughout the country, it is estimated, are now utilizing CBS air school programs. The New York City Board of Education is one of 70 such official municipal units cooperating with Columbia's educational department in production of the Friday "This Living World" discussion broadcasts.

These Friday programs originate in the auditorium of a different New York City high school each week and are produced before student audiences averaging more than 1,500 pupils. The first 20 minutes are devoted to dramatizations giving the background and bringing up to date such interesting topics as a third term for President, taxation and public relief.

Ten students, previously designated, face the microphone in a panel discussion to answer questions broached in the playlets. Each of the cities co-operating in producing "This Living World" conducts its own panel discussion with students of local high schools participating.


SPECIAL SCHOOLS
United States

The Davis School
Resident and Day School where underprivileged children are understood and individually taught by patient and loving teachers. Three acres of equipped playground, flowers, and fruit. Children now enrolled from many distant states. Enrollment can be made any time.
Mrs. IDA M. DAVIS, Principal
2736 Grande Vista Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Tel. ANdover 8363

ART

Vesper George
SCHOOL OF FINE & APPLIED ART
16th ANNUAL OPEN HOUSE
MAY 27, 28, 29
Exhibition daily 9-9 p. m.
Entertainment at 3 and 8 p. m.
VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED
41 St. Botolph St., Boston KEN 5393

Modern School of Applied Art
Train for a CAREER in Costume Designing, Decorating, Buying, Styling, Fashion or Advertising Illustrating or Copywriting. One to three-year courses. Unusual placement opportunities, large experienced staff, attractive quarters. Spring Courses. Send for Catalog.
Directors: Carolyn L. Dewing Donald Smith Feeley
687 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COEDUCATIONAL

KENTS HILL
College Preparation ★ Junior College Secretarial
Flexible courses prepare boys and girls for college, scientific schools, or business. Accredited. In heart of Maine. All sports. Sailing. Gym. Junior College 1 and 2-year courses in Secretarial Science for High School graduates. Moderate tuition. 116th year. Catalog.
Edward W. Hincks, Headmaster, Box 56
Kents Hill, Maine.

Coeducational—All Year
CLAIRBOURN
A Country Day and Boarding School
Nursery Through Eighth Grade
Swimming Pool, Sports, Cultural Arts
3200 Huntington Dr., P. O. Box 301, SY. 9-5628
PASADENA, CALIF.

LOOK
for our illustrated advertisement in today's Magazine Section.
The PRINCIPIA
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School
Coeducational

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United States

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Stenography, accounting and court reporting. Day and Evening sessions. Special Courses for college men and women. Enroll now. Call, write or telephone State 1881 for Free Bulletin.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
HOME OF GREGG SHORTHAND
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
... the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BURDETT
COLLEGE business training for men and women. Business Adm., Pace Accounting, Secretarial, other business courses. Efficient placement service. 61st year.
Summer Sessions Start July 1
Catalog. 156 Stuart St., Boston, Mass. HAN. 6300. Lynn Branch, 74 Mt. Vernon St.

• CHANDLER •
Trains young women for superior secretarial positions. Two and one year courses. FAIRFIELD SCHOOL—one year course exclusively for college graduates. MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL—special courses to meet individual needs. Successful placement service. Stenotypy. Attractive new dormitory in convenient Back Bay location. 87th year. *Catalog.*
Alan S. Farber, B.Sc., 245 Marlborough St., Boston. COM 3242.

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
SUMMER SESSION JULY 1
334 BOYLSTON ST.
PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 13.

SUMMER SCHOOLS
United States

SAINT JOHNSBURY ACADEMY
SUMMER SCHOOLS
Separate schools for boys and girls. Preparation for fall exams, review. Advance units. Typewriting. Expert vocational testing and guidance. Band and orchestra classes. Swimming, golf, riding, archery hiking. Moderate rates. Booklet.
STANLEY C. OLDHAM
Saint Johnsbury, Vermont

BIBLE READING IN PUBLIC
Two hours daily, Bible Reading and Voice through JUNE. Fifth Season. Restful Vacation—low rates. Martha's Vineyard Island, off Cape Cod. Send for folder, Phidelah Rice School, Oak Bluffs, Mass.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on the
Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each
MONDAY and THURSDAY

27 LANGUAGES
SPEAK ANY LANGUAGE IN A FEW MONTHS BY LINGUAPHONE UNIQUE METHOD BRINGS VOICES OF NATIVE MASTERS INTO YOUR OWN HOME. SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 RCA Building New York

SCHOOLS—Switzerland

University of Geneva
Holiday Courses of French Language and Civilization (49th Year)
From July 15
to August 24, 1940 (eventual prolongation)
1. General Courses: 2 Series of 3 weeks (July 15-August 3 and August 5-24).
2. Special Courses for teachers of French (July 16-August 16).
3. Elementary Courses of French (July and August).
For Information apply to the Secretary of the SUMMER SCHOOL University, Geneva, Switzerland.

MUSIC
United States

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Summer Session July 1-Aug. 10
Courses and private instruction under a distinguished faculty including Mme Berta Jahn-Beer, Erwin Bodky, Dr Everett Helm. Solfège, harmony, ensemble, instrumental and vocal instruction. Catalog upon request.
1 Follen St., Cambridge, Mass. TROwbridge 0956

DRAMATIC ARTS

DO YOU WANT TO ACT?
Apprentice Group Now Forming
Maria Ouspenskaya Lawrence Tibbett
Barrett H. Clark Richard Burton
Fadraic Colum Ruth St. Denis
Carl Carmer Ina Claire
The PETER G. GUEST ACADEMY
Professional Summer Theatre
Stearns Farm Peterborough, N. H.
For information: Edith Bond Stearns
Hotel Sevillia, 117 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary.
Room 250
Carnegie Hall New York

FREE COLLEGE REPORT on NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN RADIO TEACHING DRAMATICS SPEECH STAGE
Send for this Free Report on NEW OPPORTUNITIES in growing fields of dramatics, teaching, public speaking, radio. The established Curry Method explained. Special or full College Degree Courses. Low tuition. Placement emphasis. Send for Free Report now.
CURRY, Dept. C, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

MOSES BROWN AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy a century-old tradition. Known for successful college preparation. Arts and crafts hobbies. Secluded 25-acre campus. Moderate tuition. BELMONT—residence for younger boys. Home care. Students may attend Christian Science Sunday School.
L. RALSTON THOMAS, Headmaster
295 Hope Street Providence, R. I.

TOME
Fully accredited college preparation flexible business and general courses. Personal attention. Separate Junior School, grades 5 through 8. All sports, workshops. 200-acre campus. Summer tutoring session. Catalog.
TRENTWELL MASON WHITE, Headmaster
Box E. Port Deposit, Maryland

Georgia Military Academy
Splendidly equipped college prep school. Highest military and academic ratings. Individual house plan whereby boys live with teachers under tutorial system. Separate Junior School, boys 8 to 13. Rates moderate. For catalog, address:
Maj. W. S. Brewster, Pres., G. M. A.,
College Park, Georgia

HOLDERNESS •
Plymouth, N. H. At the entrance to the White Mts. College preparatory and general courses. 75 boys, 12-19. Accredited. Small classes with emphasis on learning how to study. All athletics, riding. Excellent location for winter sports. Founded 1879.
*Write for catalog. Address*
Rev. Edric A. Weld, Box M, Plymouth, N. H.

Chauncy Hall School
Copley Square Founded 1828
*Prepare Boys Exclusively for*
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
and Other Scientific Schools
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal
551 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

HUNTINGTON
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
Fully accredited. Individual attention. Four Forms beginning with the ninth grade. Special review course for high school graduates. All sports and activities. Superior equipment, including swimming pool. Catalog. Tel. Ken. 1800.
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Ed. M.
Headmaster, 320 Huntington Ave., Boston

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

ADULT COURSES
United States

Social Adequacy
Training and lecture courses at The Finishing School for Adults for discriminating busy adults who wish to enrich their cultural background and broaden their social interests. Etiquette, Conversation, Diction, Voice, Public Speaking, and many Cultural Subjects. Literature.
ISABELLE M. HANBURY
College of Cultural Subjects
James Oviatt Building
LOS ANGELES TUCKER 7536

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

HOUSE IN THE PINES
A Country School Near Boston
Thorough College Preparation. Two-year graduate courses: academic, secretarial. Household arts, music, art. Fine riding horses, modern stable, covered riding ring.
Write for catalogue of preparatory school or graduate division.
GERTRUDE CORNISH MILLIKEN, Principal
100 Pine Street, Norton, Mass.

Mary A. Burnham School
Facing Smith College Campus
Northampton, Mass.
This College Preparatory School with distinguished record has successfully prepared girls for college for over 60 years. Accredited four-year course. One-year intensive review, advanced cultural courses. Music, Art, Gymnasium, all sports, riding, skiing. For illustrated catalog write MRS. GEORGE W. EMERSON, Box 43E, Northampton, Mass.

WYKEHAM RISE
A Country School for Girls in the Litchfield Hills
College preparatory and general courses. Art and Music. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Basketball, Winter Sports.
ELSIE LANIER, Headmistress, WASHINGTON, CONN.

HOWARD SEMINARY
FOR GIRLS
65th Year. A school of New England traditions. Accredited college preparations, and general courses. Home economics, secretarial, music, art, dramatics. All sports. Small group classes. Catalogue on request.
Mary A. Bradford, Director
Box 40, West Bridgewater, Massachusetts

The Knox School
College preparatory and accredited post graduate courses. Secretarial, merchandising. Picturesque country location on Otsego Lake. Year round sports program. Ice carnival, horse shows. Write for illustrated catalog.
MRS. E. RUSSELL HOUGHTON BOX M COOPERSTOWN N. Y.

SEA PINES
Winter School on Cape Cod
Creative projects for high school graduates. Writing, music, art, dramatics, dancing.
Also College Preparatory and General Courses (Children's Unit)
Faith Bickford
Box 2, Brewster, Mass.
Sea Pines Camp, July and Aug.

RADFORD
El Paso, Texas
A distinguished preparatory school for girls.
Catalogue on Request

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Announces the purchase of one thousand feet of Lake Michigan Frontage, to be the home of a sister school
Pinebrook for Girls
Grammar, Junior and Senior High School Departments
Scholastic activities of the Leelanau Schools are fully accredited.
Applications are now being received for the fall term of
1940-1941
WILLIAM BEALS, Director
ARTHUR HUEY, Assistant Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
For Boys and Girls from the homes of The Christian Science Monitor Readers

# The Home Forum



## Adventures of a Red Jacket

"HERE IS SOMETHING very special that just came in," said the clerk, unfolding a thick and woolly "lumberjack" shirt or jacket, as scarlet in color as the breast of a tanager.

I stood in a campers' outfitting store in a frontier city of Canada, where deer and moose from the surrounding unfenced wilderness frequently blunder into the streets. Soon I was to enter this wilderness on a long canoe trip, and it was important that I take warm and serviceable clothing with me. I had already purchased a four-point Hudson Bay blanket, thick woolen socks and shoepacs, and now it remained only for me to select a woolen jacket to complete my outfit. So I took the brilliant garment in my hands to examine it.

"That," continued the clerk, "is one of the finest pieces of merchandise it has been our privilege to handle, and I don't know if we will ever have another like it."

* * *

Now, eighteen years later, I realize that the clerk must have been a master of understatement; for I purchased the jacket and discovered that it was indeed a surpassingly fine one. Though it is beginning to show signs of wearing out, I still take it with me wherever I go; it is still better than an average new jacket, and I cannot throw it away. Besides, it has become valuable because of its associations; I have come to regard it as a sort of paragon of excellence in man's handiwork.

Many of the products of semi-barbaric peoples are, in beauty and utility, superior to the bulk of ours. The words *hand-made* and *home-made* have become significant in this day of machine-made stuff; and, when we see some object of high quality being used for more than exhibition purposes, we cannot help but give it our attention.

* * *

Though my jacket was machine-made, it attracted much attention wherever I went. Red is a favorite color in the Canadian north woods, where nature has provided green and blue in abundance, but little red. Consequently, rough men who would never stoop to pick a flower often wear scarlet articles of clothing and go flower-like about their business, without giving the matter a second thought.

I hadn't been in the woods two weeks before I met a woodsman who wanted to buy the jacket—I might say the shirt—off my back.

* * *

I had penetrated far into the woods, having reached, according to my calculations, a point at least thirty miles from the nearest settlement. Except for one or two abandoned Indian camps, I had not seen any sign of man or his works for days; then, while carrying my duffle across a portage between two nameless lakes, I met one man, probably a trapper, traveling in the opposite direction. He was a friendly-looking individual, so we both stopped automatically to have a moment's chat.

During such meetings, travelers in the north usually ask each other about traveling conditions ahead—the abundance of game, the height of water, and so on. However, on this occasion, it was apparent that the man before me was overpowered by the sight of my brilliant red jacket. For an instant, he looked at it sharply; then, in almost the first words of his conversation, said: "I'd be much obliged if you'd tell me where you got that shirt, buddy. It sure is a dandy!"

Being both youthful and unconventional myself, such a direct question did not disturb me. I obliged my interrogator by telling him everything I could, including what the clerk had said about its being the only one, or at least the last of its kind, in the store. This information seemed to increase the man's interest; for he approached me closely, reached out to feel the thickness of the cloth, and stated: "It sure is a dandy, and I wish *I* had one like it! You wouldn't consider selling it, would you—if I let you name your own price?" At this point, I became a little uncomfortable. I murmured some sort of a sorry answer in the negative, explaining that I intended to remain in the woods for some weeks and that I really needed my new jacket.

* * *

Last week a country neighbor, the sophisticated wife of a former New York newspaperman, went out of her way conversationally to tell me how much she had always admired my red jacket. When I told her that many people had admired it through the past eighteen years, she could hardly believe that a piece of clothing could wear that long. After reassuring her that my jacket had indeed served me well for so many years, I continued:

"Through that time at least half-a-dozen people have tried to buy it from me—including several lumberjacks, a streetcar conductor while on duty in a car, a landscape gardener, and a pedestrian on a city street."

"Why, you must feel almost like a king in your jacket," laughed my neighbor.

* * *

"Yes," I returned, "at least I did the night I went to the opera in it. That was when I was still young, before I gave up opera for symphonic music. You see my ticket had been ordered, but the city was suddenly swept by a severe blizzard. The sound of a zero wind roaring through a bare maple tree in front of my house overcame for once the roar of the city, and a sudden ecstatical inspiration came to me. 'I'll do it,' I said excitedly to myself, 'I'll go to the opera in my northwoods outfit and have my music in comfort with the best of them.' So up to the attic I ran to my packsack to get this jacket, a woolen hat, Indian-made buckskin moccasins, thick woolen socks and my brown corduroy trousers. I dressed quickly and emerged into the stormy night with the eagerness of a hound about to begin the chase. It felt wonderful and northwoodsy to be dressed in soft clothing again; and, as I rapidly walked the streets, I was too filled with my youth and a sense of superiority to care whether people looked at me or not. I can't even remember the doorman's reaction when I handed him my ticket. I can't even remember the opera."

* * *

"Did anyone try to buy your jacket there? Did people look at you as if you were slightly mad?"

"No. I had a lovely evening among the swallow-tails. After the performance was over, I noticed a good many people looking at me; but, believe it or not, I think most of them were admiring my costume and my courage in coming as I did. Perhaps they admired me more when they got outside and saw the snowdrifts. Motors and streetcars were stalling; but that meant nothing to me, for I wanted to walk the two or three miles to my house, anyway."

"And did you get home all right?"

"Of course. What could happen to a young man while soaring on the crest of his greatest dreams, wearing such a beautiful jacket?"

WADE VAN DORE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months . $3.00
Six months .....$6.00 One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago..Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of the Artist and A. I. A. Everyman Prints to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ROW": *An Auto-lithograph by Beryl Sinclair*

THERE IS NO place more exclusively "London" than The Row, in Hyde Park.

London is rich in beautiful parks with wide stretches of grass, tall trees, flowering shrubs, and vivid flowerbeds. But perhaps the most delightful feature of all is that most of the public parks have fine stretches of water dotted with waterfowl, swans, ducks, and the ubiquitous little black-headed sea gulls. The Row, however, belongs to Hyde Park and to Hyde Park alone. It may rightly be regarded as its most distinguishing feature. Indeed, it is impossible to think of Hyde Park without also thinking of The Row.

The Row is a soft track specially made for riders, and it runs round a large portion of the park. Here riders, from royalty to equestrians on hired hacks, walk and trot and canter, or stand by the rails chatting to their friends. It is one of the most enjoyable and entertaining sights in the world to sit and watch the endless flow of riders and to admire the satiny sheen of the horses' coats. But prettiest sight of all are the children, mounted, many of them, on mettlesome ponies. The small riders are enchanting in their gaily colored pull-overs or shirts and their trig jodhpurs—the little boys with caps tilted at a doggish angle and the little girls with their fair curls shining in the sun.

Mrs. Beryl Sinclair, in her auto-lithograph "The Row," gives a delightful impression of the scene. One can almost feel the easy movement of the horses as they step daintily along under the shade of the tall elms and plane trees.

## Heerschappij

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE MENSCHEN HEBBEN geloofd, dat zij onderworpen zijn aan stoffelijke krachten, aan wetten van de physica, de anatomie, de physiologie en de pathologie. Door zonder tegenwerping het gezag van deze zoogenaamde machten aan te nemen, is men het slachtoffer geworden van ziekten en kwetsuren, heeft men de beperking van al wat voor geluk en welzijn noodig is ondergaan en zich tenslotte aan den dood onderworpen met het gevoel, dat aan al deze dingen niet is te ontkomen.

Ieder, die den Bijbel bestudeert, weet dat Jezus, de Meester-Christen, zijn heerschappij over de zoogenaamde stoffelijke krachten heeft bewezen door den storm te stillen, op het water te wandelen, zich oogenblikkelijk van de eene zijde van het meer naar den overkant te verplaatsen, bij anderen te verschijnen terwijl de deuren gesloten bleven, duizenden te spijzigen toen er slechts een onvoldoende hoeveelheid voedsel aanwezig scheen te zijn, zieken te genezen en dooden op te wekken en dit alles lijnrecht in tegenspraak met de zoogenaamde wetten van de natuurkunde, de zwaartekracht, de voorziening en de ziektenleer. Men heeft gemeend, dat hij zijn vermogen om dit alles te doen ontleende aan een bijzondere macht, die hem als den Zoon van God was geschonken. Hij heeft echter gezegd (Joh. 14:12): „Die in mij gelooft, de werken die ik doe, zal hij ook doen, en zal meerdere doen dan deze; want ik ga henen tot mijnen Vader."

De ontdekking van de Christelijke Wetenschap door Mary Baker Eddy, heeft bewezen, dat de menschen ook heden hun van-God-gegeven heerschappij kunnen doen gelden en zoodoende kunnen bewijzen, dat zij geen hulpelooze slachtoffers zijn van stoffelijke krachten en omstandigheden. Hoe kunnen wij echter 's menschen heerschappij over deze aardsche krachten bewijzen? Alleen door den waren aard van den mensch en zijn verhouding tot God te leeren kennen en den onwerkelijken en onechten aard te gaan zien van het zoogenaamde stoffelijk bestaan, met zijn valsche beweringen van wet, substantie en macht.

De Christelijke Wetenschap openbaart, dat God de oneindige Geest, het oneindige goede is en de mensch Zijn beeld en gelijkenis, zooals in het eerste hoofdstuk van Genesis wordt verklaard. De mensch is dus niet een vergankelijk sterveling, maar Gods onsterfelijke idee, algeheel geestelijk en goed. De mensch is derhalve evenmin aan vernietiging of begrenzing onderhevig als God, Geest, 's menschen oorsprong, daaraan onderhevig is; Gods oneindigheid toch sluit de mogelijkheid uit van een aan Hem tegengestelde tegenwoordigheid of macht.

Aldus wordt de onwerkelijkheid van sterfelijkheid en van het kwaad geopenbaard en worden de vermeende stoffelijke wetten opgeheven. Naarmate iemand God als het oneindige goede leert begrijpen en den mensch als Zijn beeld, zal hij zijn geestelijke heerschappij over iedere bewering van stoffelijkheid beseffen en aldus bewijzen, dat de mensch door stoffelijke toestanden niet kan worden aangetast. Het ware, geestelijke zijn van den mensch verklarend, zegt Mrs. Eddy in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] (blz. 14): „Geheel gescheiden van het geloof en den droom van een stoffelijk leven is het goddelijk Leven, dat het geestelijk begrijpen en het bewustzijn van 's menschen heerschappij over de geheele aarde openbaart. Dit begrijpen werpt de dwaling uit en geneest de zieken en gij kunt er ‚als machthebbende' door spreken."

Door het begrijpen van God en van 's menschen ware zijn gewint men geestelijke heerschappij. Jezus heeft tot degenen, die in hem geloofden, gezegd (Joh. 8:31, 32): „Indien gijlieden in mijn woord blijft, zoo zijt gij waarlijk mijne discipelen, en zult de waarheid verstaan en de waarheid zal u vrijmaken." Bewuste heerschappij over de onware beweringen van sterfelijkheid en van het kwaad schenkt een waarachtig gevoel van geluk. En waarom ook niet? Is het geen reden tot blijdschap te weten, dat wij, wat ook onze moeilijkheden schijnen te zijn, er heerschappij over krijgen, in Christus, Waarheid? Men kan bewijzen, dat dwaling niet de macht heeft iemand te schaden of te benauwen, daar de alheid van God alle geloof aan de werkelijkheid van dwaling uitsluit.

Een bekend geneesheer heeft eens tot de schrijfster van dit stukje gezegd, dat wegens een organisch gebrek de geringste lichamelijke inspanning voor haar onmiddellijk den dood ten gevolge zou hebben. Eenige dagen te voren was zij begonnen het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, *Science and Health*, te lezen en was zij iets gaan begrijpen van God en van 's menschen verwantschap met Hem. Nadat de dokter vertrokken was, verliet zij onbevreesd het bed zonder nadeelige gevolgen te ondervinden. Binnen enkele dagen voelde zij zich zoo gezond en vrij, dat zij vlug een hoogen wenteltrap kon oploopen. Dit was het einde van de ziekte, die haar zoo lang had geplaagd en een noodlottig verloop scheen te zullen hebben. Zij had waarlijk haar van-God-gegeven heerschappij bewezen over het geloof, dat leven, kracht en gezondheid afhankelijk zijn van stoffelijke toestanden.

Velen huldigen tegenwoordig het geloof, dat voorziening beperkt is tot 's menschen positie en tot stoffelijkheid. Naarmate iemand leert begrijpen, dat God de Gever is van het oneindige, geestelijke goede en dat dit inkomen onbeperkt is, kan hij de waarheid begrijpen van Mrs. Eddy's verklaring (*idem*, blz. 517, 518): „De mensch is niet gemaakt om ‚den aardbodem te bouwen'. Zijn geboorterecht is heerschappij, niet onderworpenheid. Hij is heer over het geloof aan aarde en hemel en is alleen ondergeschikt aan zijn Maker. Dit is de Wetenschap van het zijn." Wanneer iemand, zij het zelfs in de geringste mate, deze Wetenschap van het zijn begrijpt, verliest hij zijn vrees voor stoffelijke beperkingen en wordt hij opgeheven tot het bewustzijn van geestelijke heerschappij over valsche, sterfelijke geloofwijzen, welken vorm deze ook mogen aannemen; hij weet, dat hij is „alleen ondergeschikt aan zijn Maker."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## Thunder of Pigeons

BEHIND THEM the trail Joel had cut was as straight as a string, and ahead they began to see the crowns of tall oaks which came nearer till they emerged from the spruce thicket into hardwoods again.

They welcomed the cooler shades and stopped to rest, Joel mopping his brow; and Mima heard a sound strange to her, in the forest to the north of them. It was a rumbling, thunderous roar, but there were no clouds in the sky. She spoke to Joel but it was minutes before he could hear it.

"It sounds like thunder, sort of," she said. "Or like a lot of horses tramping, with sleigh bells on them. Listen."

He caught it then, as it drew steadily nearer. There was something curiously exciting in the sound, yet it was not alarming; and suddenly Joel recognized it.

"It's pigeons," he said. "Coming along the ridge below us." He caught her hand. "Come down that way. It's a thing to see."

She followed him; but they had not far to go before they saw in the hardwoods below them the first comers, and a moment later they were in the fringes of the flock. The pigeons were here by thousands. It was impossible to guess their numbers. They flowed through the forest like a wave rolling up on a beach and about to break, pouring through the upper branches or just above the tree-tops, dropping down to alight on the ground in front of the advancing horde. They were like a cascade of birds, their plumage gleaming in the sun-flecked forest in every shade of blue and gold, crimson and green, set off against the slaty background of their body hue. Mima was at first too confused by their numbers to see individual birds at all; but as she and Joel stood quietly, there began to be pigeons all about them. . . . It was their coo-coo-cooing which suggested the sound of bells. Joel held out his arm, and a pair of birds alighted on it unafraid. . . . She tried to speak to Joel, saw his lips move, heard no word he said for the steady throb and . . . roar of many wings. In the beech woods below them she heard, even above the tumult, branches break under the weight of them; and Joel caught her arm and drew her away back toward their path again. Behind them the steady roar of wings like thunder, and the undertone of bells, receded till they could speak once more; but they had even then for a while to raise their voices, almost shouting. —From "Come Spring," by BEN AMES WILLIAMS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Dominion

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MEN HAVE BELIEVED themselves to be in subjection to the forces of matter, to laws of physics, anatomy, physiology, and pathology. Submitting without question to the authority of these so-called forces, they have suffered injuries, diseases, limitations of the things needful to happiness and well-being, and finally death, and have felt that they had no recourse from them.

Students of the Bible know that Jesus, the master Christian, proved his dominion over the so-called forces of matter, in stilling the tempest, walking on the water, being transported instantly from one side of a lake to the other, appearing before others when doors were closed, feeding thousands when only an inadequate supply of food seemed to be at hand, healing the sick, and raising the dead—all in direct opposition to the so-called laws of physics, gravitation, supply, and pathology. His ability to do these things was believed to be due to a special power vested in him as the Son of God. Yet he said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

With the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, it was revealed that men today can assert their God-given dominion, and thereby prove that they are not the helpless victims of material forces and circumstances. But how may one prove man's dominion over these earthly forces? Only by learning the true nature of man and his relation to God, and the unreal and spurious nature of so-called material existence, with its false claims to law, substance, and power.

Christian Science reveals God to be infinite Spirit, infinite good, and man to be His image and likeness, even as it is stated in the first chapter of Genesis. Hence, man is not a finite mortal, but is God's immortal idea, wholly spiritual and good. Man is, therefore, no more subject to destruction or limitation than is his source, God, Spirit, whose infinitude precludes the possibility of a presence or power unlike Himself.

Thus, the unreality of mortality and evil is revealed, and the supposed material laws are annulled. And in the measure that one gains an understanding of God as infinite good and of man as His image, one realizes his spiritual dominion over every claim of materiality, thus proving man's immunity from earthly conditions. In explanation of man's true spiritual being, Mrs. Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 14): "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"

It is through the understanding of God and man's true being that one gains spiritual dominion. Jesus said to those who believed on him (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Conscious dominion over the false claims of mortality and evil brings a true sense of happiness. And why not? Is there not reason for rejoicing in the knowledge that, whatever may seem to be one's troubles, one finds dominion over them in Christ, Truth. One can prove error to be without power to harm or distress him, since God's allness precludes belief in its reality.

The writer was told by an eminent physician that because of an organic trouble the least physical exertion might immediately prove fatal to her. A few days before this she had begun to read the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, and to learn something about God and man's relationship to Him. After the physician had departed, she arose fearlessly from her bed, and suffered no ill effects. Within a very few days she was so well and free that she was able to run to the top of a long flight of winding stairs. And that was the end of the illness which had been long endured and had seemed to portend a fatal result. Truly had she proved her God-given dominion over the belief that life, strength, and health are dependent upon material conditions.

Many today are in subjection to the belief that supply is limited to human positions and materiality. In proportion as one understands that God is the Giver of infinite spiritual good, and that this income is unlimited, he can prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, pp. 517, 518): "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being." Understanding, even in a degree, this Science of being, one loses his fear of material limitations, and is lifted into the consciousness of spiritual dominion over false mortal beliefs, whatever form they may assume; he knows that he is "subordinate alone to his Maker."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

**THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST** *The Mother Church*
Famouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
**Mortals and Immortals**
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

## *Second Autumn*

Across the valleys now, again,
As when we welcomed autumn rain;
Along the hills where loud October
Paraded dictums none too sober;
Veiled in mists as we remember
Astride the borders of November;
And through each woodsy corridor
Where Autumn's frolic ran before—
Now buds imply a yellow-green,
Suggesting crimson in between;
And Fall's artistic truancies
Stand chastened in May nuances
As if one tale to illustrate
With technique gaudy, then sedate:
Of all that Autumn had to tell,
Spring is an echo in pastel.

CARLYLE MORGAN

## Did You Ever Dip A Candle?

MY MARKET-MAN, who is of an obligingness . . . got me all the tallow I wanted, and I embarked on what I am sure was one of the most endless of Colonial tasks. Moulding is not so difficult; perhaps that is why experts insist that a "dipped" candle is a much superior product. The difficulty of moulding is merely a question of getting the wicks properly "threaded" through. . . . After the wick has been run through the mould and secured at the top by being twisted around a nail to hold it in place, it is a comparatively simple matter to pour in the melted tallow, let it harden, and later remove it by much the same process you would use in taking ice-cream out of a mould.

I must confess to a certain feeling of primitive pride when my first candle slipped out: I lighted it, and it burned! Dipping is infinitely more tedious. You must have a kettle full of bubbling, boiling water, on top of which the melted tallow lies in a thick, yellowish sheet. The wicking must be looped over the candle-rods, and twisted into a stout wick. I tallowed mine to make them completely straight. Next, if you are a wise woman, you will spread papers all over your kitchen floor; for you must dip and dip and dip the wicks endlessly into this melted fat—cooled a little, of course, in between, letting them dry hard and firm, for a candle dipped too quickly will melt and run. They say, you know, that a good worker could dip her two hundred candles a day. At my rate of accomplishment I know I would not have been considered worth my board and keep in Puritan times. . . . Anyhow, no longer do I feel helpless; electricity may go, the exigencies of war take our kerosene, but my candles, like the knitting-needles in "Vassalissa the Fair," will gleam and "give me light enough." — From "Collector's Luck," by ALICE VAN LEER CARRICK. (Boston: Little Brown.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth .....$2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper ..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition.. 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins ..... 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. .....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent, prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

*Address orders and make remittances payable to*
HUDSON C. BURR
*Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Trade Comments Pages 14-15-16 Financial News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1940

## Braintree's Rich Past To March Again

**Historical Bay State south shore town to hold four-day tercentenary pageant, beginning May 23**

By John Bond
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Few New England towns possess more historic traditions than Braintree, Mass., where beginning next Thursday a four-day pageant will mark the 300th anniversary of its incorporation as a town by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Typically New England, Old Braintree was early the scene of prosperous industries, which flourished where the rugged and rocky terrain proved unfavorable for agriculture. Early in its history the discovery of iron ore in the bogs along the Monatiquot River led to the development of a thriving iron industry, under the leadership of John Winthrop, Jr., son of the Colonial Governor.

Paul Revere built his brass foundry in this South Shore community and tanneries, chocolate, and woolen mills came later. From the small shoe shops which were part of every farm home sprung the great shoe factories which eventually brought great prosperity to the community for many years.

**Industrially Active**

Still boasting lively industrial activity, with shipbuilding, oil refining, manufacture of rubber tile flooring, shoes and other leather products leading, Braintree has retained much of the charm and dignity of the old New England village. It is a Town of comfortable homes, good schools, and historic and diversified churches.

Among the solid citizens whose fame carried the name of Braintree into the history books were the Adamses, John and John Quincy, both of whom served their country as President; John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, known as "father" of West Point. Although the division of Old Braintree in 1792, when the so-called North Precinct was incorporated as the Town of Quincy, places the birthplace of the first three within the present day City of Quincy these famous Americans are claimed as native sons of Old Braintree.

The Sylvanus Thayer House at South Braintree, however, is very much a part of the modern town while Thayer Academy, a staunch New England private school, and the Thayer Public Library furnish a permanent reminder of their donor—a former first citizen of Old Braintree.

The Tercentenary Celebration begins Thursday night with a dinner at Town Hall at which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the principal speaker. A long list of honored guests including the Rev. Anthony J. Lewis, M. A., official representative Urban District Council, Braintree and Bocking, Essex, England, will be present.

On Friday, which will be known as "Old Braintree Day," the Tercentenary Memorial plaque will be dedicated at the Town Hall. This program begins at 1 p. m. The plaque will be unveiled by Mrs. Willard P. Sheppard, Past President of the Philergians, and Mrs. Allen Thornton, President, Daughters of Union Veterans.

In the afternoon, between 3 and 6 o'clock there will be a tour of old homes and gardens. Many "open houses" will be held. The Tercentenary Ball will be at the Town Hall in the evening.

Saturday will be Civic Day, and will be marked by an Historic Service at First Parish Church, Quincy Square, at 12:45 p. m. Here a 100-year mystery will be solved when Governor Saltonstall will open a tube sealed at the second centennial celebration in 1840.

**Parade May 25**

The Historical Parade, which begins at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, will be presented as marking three epochs: First, from the founding of the Town to the Revolutionary War; second, from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War; third, from the Civil War to the present time.

There will be sports events during the day, including a road race and a baseball game between Thayer Academy and Braintree high school in the morning and more baseball games in the afternoon. New England suppers will be served at several of the churches and in the evening Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill will speak at Hollis School field. The talk will be preceded by a band concert and followed by a display of fireworks.

On Sunday morning special services will be held at many of the Town's churches. The Rev. Anthony J. Lewis will be guest preacher at First Church in Braintree (Congregational) at a service beginning at 10:45 a. m.

The four-day program will end in the afternoon with the Tercentenary Service at Hollis Field. The Rev. Joseph Lyle McCorison, Jr., General Chairman of the Tercentenary, will preside and Massachusetts Senator David I. Walsh will give the principal address.

## *Braintree—Birthplace of Presidents—To Mark 300 Years of Progress*

By a Staff Photographer

**People and Scenes in Massachusetts Town's Tercentenary Celebration**

**(1) John Adams birthplace, now in Quincy, Mass., but until 1792 a part of Braintree. (2) John Adams by Gainsborough; President of the United States. (3) Left to right, Henry D. Higgins, Chairman, Braintree Selectmen; Martha Johnson, and Lorenzo B. Shields, historian for Braintree Tercentenary Committee, May 23-26. (4) The birthplace of John Quincy Adams, Braintree (now Quincy, Mass.), son of John Adams. When this house was built and until 1792 the section was Braintree, but in 1792 it was incorporated as Quincy. (5) John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. (6) Barbara Josephine Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morrill Allen of Braintree, dresses up in anticipation of the celebration. Braintree should have a bright future for the next 300 years, she says. (7) Sylvanus Thayer, "father" of West Point Military Academy; painting by Sully. (8) John Hancock, born at Braintree (now Quincy, Mass.). (9) First Parish Church, Quincy, Mass. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will open a tube sealed at the Town's celebration 100 years ago. (10) The Main Hall at Thayer Academy, a noted school at Braintree. The Braintree in Essex, England, will be represented.**

## Modern Girl Needs Guidance, Camp Fire President States

Modern girls are thrown too much on their own, in the opinion of Mrs. Elbert Williams of Dallas, Texas, National President of the Camp Fire Girls, who is in Boston for the eleventh annual New England District Meeting of the Camp Fire Girls Councils today.

Parents who do not stay at home enough are responsible for this, Mrs. Williams claims. Girls themselves, according to her belief, would prefer more restrictions and often would like to have more advice from home.

The Camp Fire Girls and similar organizations are performing an extremely valuable service in these days, as Mrs. Williams sees it, in building intelligent citizenship for tomorrow, for "to be an intelligent citizen is to be a democratic one. A girl," she continued, "who has had the Camp Fire training in 'skillful living' is not going to turn out to be the type of citizen who will accept dole or government relief. She will have developed resources within herself which will give her independence."

It is youth which is idle, which is turned loose on the country with nothing to do, which constitutes the danger to democracy, Mrs. Williams feels. "The function of the Camp Fire Girl is to keep occupied during her leisure time. If you care for leisure time, there is nothing to worry about."

"Take girls in adolescence, at the period when attitudes are established, give them help in stabilizing themselves, and when they get to be 16 or 18 they won't go off on tangents," she stated. "We don't claim to set ourselves up as an organization to prevent crime," Mrs. Williams explained, "but I have never heard of a Camp Fire Girl being up in junior court."

Mrs. Williams and Miss Ruby B. Lattimore, National Associate Field Secretary of the Camp Fire Girls, were guest speakers last night at a dinner at the College Club given by the New England Camp Fire Girls Councils. This was preceded by a reception in honor of Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Williams.

Today's activities opened with a district meeting at which Mrs. W. G. Hall of Worcester spoke on "Highlights of National Council Meeting in California." Following were round-table meetings having to do with summer programs, community chest relationships, and use of community resources.

Mrs. Williams addressed Council members at a luncheon at the Hotel Vendome. Other speakers were Maj. Samuel Smith, military aide to Governor Saltonstall, and Miss Alice Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education in Massachusetts. Round-table discussions and a New England Guardians' meeting completed the afternoon program.

Climax of the day, at least as far as Quincy is concerned, will be presentation of an independent charter to the Quincy Camp Fire Council by Mrs. Williams, the new Council having been accepted by the national organization on Feb. 1. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy will be guest speaker. Mrs. Raymond H. Davis is President of the new Council.

## *Crimson Stages 'Blitzkrieg' And Wellesley Sees a 'Venus'*

This is the inside story of the Harvard Crimson's blitzkrieg, unleashed last night in all its flurry against the annual Wellesley College pageant of floats.

It was obtained directly from the lips of an eyewitness—one who actually saw and participated in the undercover scheme from the first general staff meetings at Plympton Street, Cambridge, to the final advance to the Lake Waban sector, Wellesley.

It is a story of surprise, bewilderment, and legions of canoes swooping upon an open college. As told by the eyewitness, it shows how the Harvards had troops hidden beneath the bridge at Pond Road. It shows, contrary to original reports, that there was no Fifth Column, no Wellesley Miss Quislings. It shows, however, that the girls put up no really active opposition.

It was told by Stanley M. Garn of Providence, R. I. Here is his story:

At dusk we crept stealthily, in motorized Ford equipment, to the Heinlein Canoe Shop in Natick. In a flanking operation, we reduced resistence to nothing. We requisitioned a dozen canoes and continued on to Wellesley.

"Meanwhile, in a perfectly timed and executed operation on a different front, a station wagon transported our imitation float to Lake Waban.

"There our forces converged. Our leader, Charles N. Pollak, II, declared that the fate of our newspaper was about to be decided for the next thousand years. If we failed, he said, we would have to fall back on Radcliffe.

"Spurred on, we pulled the Blitzkrieg. We inserted our float into the procession. The girls didn't seem to mind."

Observers on the bank, beneath swinging Japanese lanterns, saw only a dignified series of floats, each illustrating a children's story, interrupted by one depicting a scantily clad "Venus" (Marshall Dyer) and "Adonis" (David Stearns). Cheers and boos were about evenly mixed.

## *College Trustee*

Parry

**Judge Sara M. Soffel**

Wellesley '08, who has been elected by alumnae to the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College for the 1940-46 term. Judge Soffel, first woman Judge in Pennsylvania, holds a law degree from the University of Pittsburgh and also holds honorary degrees from the University of Pittsburgh and Wilson College. She succeeds Mrs. Edith Jones Tower of New York City as alumnae Trustee.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 12

### Theaters

**Plymouth—**
"The Hands of the Clock," featuring Sara Allgood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (Last day).

**Shubert—**
"Keep Off the Grass," starring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day).

**Wilbur—**
"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day).

### Movies

**Brookline Village—**
"Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Pinocchio." 3:35, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

**Exeter—**
"The Blue Bird," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 2:10, 5, 8. Tomorrow: "The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown and Constance Moore.

**Fenway—**
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

**Fine Arts—**
Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," starring Gaby Morlay and Pierre Renoir. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "Serge Lifar and Paris Opera Ballet." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

**Keith Memorial—**
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns, Micha Auer and Dennis O'Keefe. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20.

**Modern—**
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**Metropolitan—**
"Typhoon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

**Orpheum—**
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

**Paramount—**
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:46. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Grandpa Goes to Town." 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also Tomboy," 12, 3:50, 7:40. Stage Show: 1:20, 5:10, 9.

**Scollay—**
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

**South Station Theater—**
"Clouds," "Drunk Driving," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," "Twins in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

**Tremont—**
"Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern and Elsa Maxwell. Also "A Child Is Born," with G. Fitzgerald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Also "The Rains Came," with Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy and George Brent.

**Trans-Lux—**
Boris Karloff in "Man with 9 Lives," (horror film). 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:35.

**Telepix—**
Nazi invasions; "Drunk Driving"; Holland; Fashion Forecast; sports; cartoons; and 30 minute news digest.

**University—**
Tomorrow: Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." Also Jackie Cooper in "Seventeen." Continuous from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

**Uptown—**
"Adventure in Diamonds," 2:40, 5:50, 8:55. Also "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan and Humphrey Bogart. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

### *Tonight at the Pops*

March "El Capitan" ..... Sousa
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
"Espana" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile for Strings ..... Tchaikovsky
Third Movement from the Symphony No. 6 "Pathetic" ..... Tchaikovsky
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Mozart Matriculates ... Alec Templeton
Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet

### Tomorrow

**Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B.,** a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe Junior High School, Ellis Square, 3:30 p. m.

**Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B.,** a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in Malden Auditorium, 161 Pleasant Street, 3:30 p. m.

### *Sunday Night at the Pops*

Overture, "Donna Diana" ... Reznicek
Symphony in G major, No. 100, "Military" ..... Haydn
Prelude in E major ..... Bach-Cailliet
Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, Op. 17
Soloist—Jesus Maria Sanroma
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
Londonderry Air ... Arr. by Grainger
"Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Concert of Orchestra Music of the 18th Century by Massachusetts WPA Chamber Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 2:30. Guidance tour on French Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 3:30.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—**
Concert by Olivia Hall, harpist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.

**Amusement Page**

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

## U. S. Official Sees Plenty Of Air Pilots

**Head of private development section of CAA says need is for instructors.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18—Declaring that he had no worry either about the quality or quantity of pilot material available in the United States, Grove Webster, Chief of the Private Flying Development Section of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, said today that the real need of America right now is for good flight instructors to build up an American pilot reserve force. Mr. Grove spoke in a morning session devoted to employment and personnel problems at the New England Aviation Conference.

"At present we have something like 1,200 instructors," Mr. Webster said, "but many of these are leaving the country or are going into the commercial air lines. They are the key to our training program." The domestic airlines, he said, can no longer depend on getting pilots from the military services because they are hanging on to every one they have. Consequently, he said, the lines must depend on the civilian reserve for new pilots, and flight instructors are the best available material for the air lines to take on.

Mr. Webster disagreed with the contention made by Captain Rickenbacker, World War flying ace, that America will have trouble getting the number of pilots it needs. He said that about 20 per cent of our present 33,000 licensed pilots of all kinds have the makings of military pilots. The United States could train 6,000 pilots from the present reserve in six months. Mr. Webster estimated that a good pilot could be developed in one year starting from scratch.

Except for pursuit military aviation which demands special types of pilots, Mr. Webster likened many of the military flight tasks to commercial applications. "A bomber pilot's job," he said, "is very similar to that of commercial air transport pilots."

Simultaneously with the employment and personnel session a meeting of State aviation officials was held today presided over by Crocker Snow, head of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

The conference closed with an air services luncheon today at which the principal speakers scheduled to address the gathering were Col. R. M. Jones, Chief of the Eastern Procurement Division of the United States Army Air Corps; Capt. Kenneth Whiting, General Inspector of Naval Aircraft, Eastern District; Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; and Thomas H. Back, publisher and Chairman of the National Aviation Forum.

Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, American World War flying ace and airline head, made an impassioned plea to Americans to "stay out of the war whatever cost," at the Air Transport dinner last night.

"Give the Allies all the planes they need," he said, "even without cost. Only with a superior air force can they hope to win."

Turning to domestic aviation Captain Rickenbacker termed President Roosevelt's demand for 50,000 planes simple compared with the task of obtaining the 100,000 pilots needed to fly them.

He proposed as a first move that the United States begin immediately to fly all of its first-class mail, destined for more than 100 miles, by air. This would cause an immediate expansion of aviation facilities, he held. It would result in tremendous domestic aircraft expansion including even ships that would fly only mail and express, would provide training for many more pilots, and give capital a big field for more investment in the aviation industry.

## Morgan Memorial Adopts Uniform

Bostonians who for years have made a practice of contributing partly used clothing to the Morgan Memorial have noticed in recent days that collectors for the organization now wear distinctive uniforms.

### Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair this afternoon, tonight, and Sunday. Slightly colder tonight with the temperature in the middle and lower 40's. Gentle to moderate westerly winds becoming variable Sunday.

**Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine:** Showers early tonight becoming fair Sunday. Somewhat cooler tonight and Sunday.

**Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Generally fair this afternoon, tonight and Sunday. Slightly colder tonight. Gentle to moderate westerly winds becoming variable Sunday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 56 | 63 | New Orleans | 70 | 88 |
| Chicago | 51 | 52 | New York | 54 | 64 |
| Denver | 43 | 61 | Norfolk | 62 | 72 |
| Kansas City | 56 | 61 | Philadelphia | 53 | 63 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 67 | St. Louis | 57 | 61 |
| Miami | 71 | 88 | San Francisco | 54 | 62 |
| Minneapolis | 54 | 75 | Washington | 59 | 67 |

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 18.
B—Maximum, May 17.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 9:27 p. m., D. S. T.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:56 a. m., D. S. T.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 10:21 p. m., D. S. T.; height 11.3 feet.
Monday 10:54 a. m., D. S. T; height 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8.32 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8.33 p. m. Sunday.

# Springfield Loan to Cut Taxes Blocked

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 18—Four Aldermen have launched the City on a pay-as-you-go basis this year, blocking, for the first time in eight years, a tax-reduction loan.

Mayor Putnam had recommended that $100,000 be borrowed to reduce taxes this year, but the 4-4 vote of the Board of Aldermen fell short of the two-thirds majority required for such a measure. The 1939 tax rate of $35.40 is, therefore, retained for 1940.

Following the vote, President Leonard M. Brown of the Board voiced the view of the "four economy horsemen" in asserting that abandonment of borrowing was the goal of all good municipal management and was within reach of Springfield.

Whether relief requirements later on will require borrowing remains to be seen. The approved budget provides for about $300,000 less than the amount actually spent for aid in 1939.

Mayor Putnam had defended his recommendation by pointing to the reduction in amount of such tax-reduction loans in recent years, and expressing an opinion that such measures might be abandoned next year.

## Three Face Labor Charges

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 18 (AP)—Three Burlington firms, the Queen City Cotton Company, the O. L. Hinds Company, sportswear manufacturers, and the Vermont Fruit and Grocery Company, Inc., indicted by a Federal grand jury for violating the Wage and Hour Law, entered pleas of innocent. They reserved the right to withdraw the entry for the purpose of filing a motion, if so desired.

# Museum Acquires Art Treasure

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts

**Now on Exhibition in Boston**

**The portrait of a sixteenth-century King of Tunis, believed to be by Rubens, recently purchased by the Boston Art Museum now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts in the New Accessions Gallery. It was acquired from the collection of John Wanamaker.**

# Rich Painting by Rubens Added to Museum's Collection

Hanging for the first time in a public gallery, the portrait of Mulay Ahmad, by Peter Paul Rubens, has just been purchased by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In this painting the figure of the African, son of a sixteenth century Berber king, towers before a landscape in which light blue sky, rosy gray Tunisian ruins, and dull green fields predominate. The sitter wears an olive tunic enlivened by a vermilion tassel, and a sash of yellow and crimson. Sparkling white is his turban. The metallic bronze of his skin is pierced by brilliant eyes with flashing high-lights of white.

Mulay Ahmad's father, Mulay Hasan, furnished the Holy Roman emperor, Charles V with a reason for making war on Tunis. Driven out of his kingdom, in 1534, by Barbarossa, famous corsair and vassal of the Turkish sultan, Mulay Hasan fled to Spain and implored help from Charles, who willingly undertook a "crusade," conquered Khair al-Din and Tunis, reinstated the Berber monarch, and proceeded to collect his compensation in the form of yearly tributes. The subject of the Rubens painting was still a prince when it was executed. When his father made another trip to Europe, to obtain help, in 1542, Mulay Ahmad took possession of the kingdom and retained his power until 1569 when he, too, fled to Spain.

Expert study indicates, according to Dr. Julius S. Held, writing in the current issue of the Art Quarterly, that this portrait was evidently copied from a lost original by Jan Vermeyen, a little-known Dutch painter who participated in an expedition to Tunis, under Charles V in 1535 and whom Charles commissioned to commemorate the event, and affirm his role as protector of Christianity, by a series of tapestries. In his search for the various exotic personalities introduced into his larger canvases Rubens was primarily looking for factual information, Dr. Held indicates, and Vermeyen's etching of Mulay Ahmad corresponds in every detail with the design of Rubens' painting.

# Brookline's Flags To Fly June 8-14

Stressing world-wide turmoil and subversive influences, Chairman William J. Hickey of the Brookline Selectmen, today ordered flags on all town buildings during national Flag Week, June 8 to 14, and invited residents to co-operate in the patriotic gesture of displaying the Stars and Stripes and paying tribute to the flag as the emblem of rights and liberties.

# Candidacy Points Murphy Is Not to Run

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., May 18—Announcement by James C. Farmer of Keene and Newbury that he is a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination was seen by some observers today as an indication Gov. Francis P. Murphy has decided not to seek a third term.

Mr. Farmer declared at a recent dinner in Governor Murphy's honor he would be a candidate for Governor on condition the latter did not choose to run. Despite rumors the Governor would make known his decision soon, he has maintained a silence.

Only other candidate in the field so far is Robert Blood of Concord, President of the State Senate, who is identified with the anti-Murphy forces. He counts among his supporters former Gov. Robert P. Bass of Peterborough and former Gov. Huntley Spaulding of Rochester.

Mr. Farmer, it is anticipated in political circles, will attract a strong rural following because of his activities in the Grange movement. His announcement may discourage other persons with similar support from entering the contest.

A decision by Governor Murphy not to run would be interpreted as indicating he wishes to retire from active politics, while an announcement of his candidacy would cause some observers to assume he will seek election to the United States Senate two years hence, when Senator Styles Bridges' term expires.

It is believed certain other gubernatorial aspirants have delayed their announcement pending notice as to what the Governor intends to do.

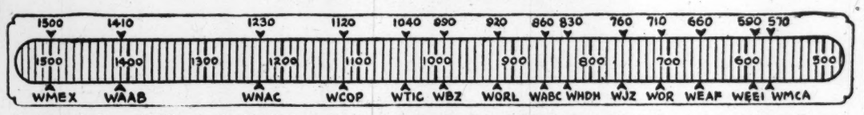
# 'A-Haying We Must Go'

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

**Water Color Done in 10 Minutes**

**"Haying Scene," a water color by Phyllis Fritz, 16, is one of the spirited examples of what pupils at the drawing class of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are showing in their own exhibition at the Museum. The exhibit continues until May 23. Executed by young persons from eight years of age to 18, about 400 of them, the exhibits include every type of free-brush drawing. A group of 10-minute sketches by one of the more advanced classes follows the technique of "think for three minutes, draw for two minutes, think again for three minutes, and finish the sketch in the last two."**

# Radio Timetable




**Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)**

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Ohio State University | Les Brown's Orchestra | Clyde Lucas's Orch. | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game | "Circle C Ranch Boys" |
| 3:15 Concert; News | Les Brown's Orchestra | Clyde Lucas's Orch. | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game | Organ Concert |
| 3:30 News; Ohio State | Library of Congress | Bach Festival by the | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 University Concert | Concert | Cincinnati Bach So- | | "Melody Mart" |
| 4:00 "Bull Session": col- | Club Matinee: variety | ciety: orchestra; 100 | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game | Musicale |
| 4:15 lege debate | Club Matinee: variety | voice chorus; soloists; | | "Consolairs" |
| 4:30 Prof. H. Shapley | Club Matinee: variety | A Boy, a Girl, a Band | Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:45 Sport program | Club Matinee: variety | A Boy, a Girl, a Band | | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:00 Eddie Duchin's Or. | Gus Steck's Orchestra | "Golden Melodies": | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 Eddie Duchin's Or. | Gus Steck's Orchestra | string ensemble | Junior Broadcasting | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Sports Review | "Rhythms by Ricardo": | Sonny James' Orchestra. | Club | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 So. American Way | A Capella Choir | Sonny James' Orchestra. | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; comment | News: "Dinner Dance" | News Service | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Dinner Dance; Weather. | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Nan Wynn, songs | "Renfrew of the Mount- | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Herbert Marsh's Orch. |
| 6:45 The World Today | ed": dramatization | Better Business Drama | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "People's Platform: | "Message of Israel" | "Kindergarten" | "For the Children" | Louis Prima's Orchestra. |
| 7:15 informal discussion | "Message of Israel" | War news and comment | "For the Children" | News Service |
| 7:30 "Sky Blazers": | Ruby Newman's Orch. | Joe Reichman's Orch. | Twentieth Century | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 dramatizations | Ruby Newman's Orch. | "Confidentially Yours" | Serenade | "Jungle Jim" |
| 8:00 "Gang Busters": | Rep. Wright Patman | "Counsel for the De- | Concert by Combined | Jim and His Texas |
| 8:15 dramatizations | John Gunther, news | fense": drama | Clubs of the New Eng- | Ramblers |
| 8:30 Wayne King's Or- | Radio Guild Drama: | Dance Music | land Federation of | The Rhythmettes |
| 8:45 chestra; War news | "Me and Eddie" | Dance Music | Men's Glee Clubs | "Sunset Trailers" |
| 9:00 Your Hit Parade: | National Barn Dance: | Rep. Cooley, No. Carolina | "Hawaii Calls": native | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 Mark Warnow's | Henry Burr: Hoosier | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | Hawaiian music | cal Album" |
| 9:30 Orchestra; soloists. | Hot Shots; Glen Wil- | News from Singapore, | Mozart Opera Series: | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 "Saturday Night | ty's Orchestra | Batavia, Berlin, etc. | Act II, "Magic Flute" | cal Album" |
| 10:00 Serenade | "Melody in the Night" | Bob Crosby's Orchestra; | Alfred Wallenstein, con- | News Service |
| 10:15 Lee Pressman, talk | "Melody in the Night" | vocalist | ductor | Herbert Marsh's Orch. |
| 10:30 Red Cross talk | Senator Robert A. Taft, | Berns Cummins' Orch. | News Service | Herbert Marsh's Orch. |
| 10:45 "Swing Time" | Ohio | Bernie Cummins' Orch. | Dance Orchestra | Al Golden's Orchestra |
| 11:00 News; Sports | News; Weather | News Service | Old Dominion Barn | "Sportscope" |
| 11:15 News; Music | Johnny McGee's Orch. | Weather Service | Dance | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch. | Sleepy Hall's Orchestra | Ben Cutler's Orchestra | Will Osborne's Orch. | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch. | Sleepy Hall's Orchestra | Ben Cutler's Orchestra | Will Osborne's Orch. | News Service |

## Sunday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 Press News; "Organ | War news; Music | European News; Organ | Dudley Carollers | |
| 8:15 Reveille" | Instrumental trio | and xylophone recital | Dudley Carollers | |
| 8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song | News; Weather | Weather Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 8:45 Circle' | "Tony, Juanita, Buddy" | News Service | "Musical Album" | |
| 9:00 News of Europe | "Coast-to-Coast on a | Four Showmen Quartet. | "Sunday Morning Sere- | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:15 Piano soloist | Bus": children's prgrm | "Tom Terris" | nade": recordings | 'Your Morning Pick-Up' |
| 9:30 Wings Over Jordan | "Coast-to-Coast on a | "Sunday Drivers": so- | "Religion for Every | Concert Orchestra |
| 9:45 Wings Over Jordan | Bus": children's prgrm | loists; orchestra | Day": roundtable | Concert Orchestra |
| 10:00 Church of the Air. | Melodic Moods | Uncle Bob: children's | "Melody Market" | "Operatic Airs" |
| 10:15 Church of the Air | Melodic Moods | program | "Melody Market" | Religious Service |
| 10:30 "March of Games" | "Southernaires": Negro | Robert Stewart, tenor. | Tremont Temple Baptist | Religious Service |
| 10:45 "March of Games" | male quartet | Ross Trio: vocal | Church Service | Religious Service |
| 11:00 Old South Church | News; Studio program. | St. Paul's Service | Local speakers | Religious Service |
| 11:15 Old South Church | Luther-Lyman Singers | St. Paul's Service | Local speakers | "Music in the Modern |
| 11:30 Old South Church | Happy Jim Parsons | St. Paul's Service | Local speakers | Manner" |
| 11:45 Old South Church | Weather; Music | St. Paul's Service | Local speakers | The Italian Hour |
| 12:00 News; weather | Music Hall: String | News Service | Student Radio Club | The Italian Hour |
| 12:15 Piano soloist | Symphony Or.; Jacques | "Washington Snapshots" | Student Radio Club | The Italian Hour |
| 12:30 Salt Lake City | Gasselin, violinist; Jan | "On Your Job" | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 12:45 Tabernacle Choir | Peerce, tenor | "On Your Job" | Italian string music | The Italian Hour |
| 1:00 Piano soloist | Pilgrimage of Poetry | Religious program | News Service | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:15 Beacon St. Window | "Novatime" | Religious program | Bennie Krueger's Orch. | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:30 "Democracy in Ac- | News Service | "Silver Strings" | Wildlife Program | Portuguese Hour |
| 1:45 tion": drama | "Symphony of Melody" | "Silver Strings" | Tommy Reynolds' Orch. | Portuguese Hour |
| 2:00 Salute to the | "Treasure Tales of | Drama and music | "Symphonietta" | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 2:15 Americas | Song" | Drama and music | "Symphonietta" | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 2:30 'News and Rhythm' | "Salon Silhouettes": | Chicago | "Mystery History": quiz | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 2:45 'News and Rhythm' | Josef Honti, director | Round Table | program | Joseph Tall's Program |
| 3:00 Columbia Broad- | Vocational Quiz | "I Want a Divorce": | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 casting Symphony | Foreign Policy Assn. | dramatic sketch | Drama and music | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 Orch., Howard | Coronado Cuarto Centen- | News from Europe | "Old Fashioned Girl" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 Barlow, conductor. | nial program | H. V. Kaltenborn | "Old Fashioned Girl" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 4:00 Aaron Copland, | "National Vespers" | Will Osborne's Orchestra | El Paseo Troubadors | "Strings and Things": |
| 4:15 commentator | "National Vespers" | Will Osborne's Orchestra | El Paseo Troubadors | orchestra |
| 4:30 Junior Choir Festi- | News; Basin Street | "The World Is Yours": | "Haven of Rest": mari- | Arizona Rangers |
| 4:45 val | Chamber Music Society | dramatization | time hymns and songs | Arizona Rangers |
| 5:00 Your Band & Mine | Moylan Sisters, songs | Paul Barron's Orchestra | "Musical Steelmakers": | Young People's Church |
| 5:15 Your Band & Mine | "Garden Gossip" | Three Cheers; vocal | variety program | of the Air |
| 5:30 Your Band & Mine | "Voice of Hawaii" | Connecticut Open House | "Rendezvous": vocalists; | Irish Minstrels |
| 5:45 Movie talk | Sports and News | Week: speakers; music | orchestra | "Silent People": drama |
| 6:00 "Fun in Print": | Religious program | "Spreading New Eng- | Bob Crosby's Orchestra | News Service |
| 6:15 literary quiz | Religious program | land's Fame" | Bob Crosby's Orchestra | "Down Memory Lane" |
| 6:30 "Melody Ranch" | "Beat the Band": quiz | News Service | "Show of the Week": | Religious program |
| 6:45 with Gene Autry | program | Baseball News | Eddy Duchin's Orch. | Religious program |
| 7:00 News of the World | News from Europe | Jack Benny Program: | News Service | "Sweet Music" |
| 7:15 News of the World | News from Europe | comedy; orchestra | "Supper Dance" | "The Friendly Singer" |
| 7:30 "The Adventures of | "Magnolia Blossoms": | Bandwagon: Gene | News from Germany | Myles O'Malley's Orch. |
| 7:45 Ellery Queen" | Fisk Jubilee Choir | Krupa's Orchestra | Ted Weems' Orchestra | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 8:00 Network speakers | Musical Comedy Revue | Edgar Bergen; Donald | American Forum: Secy. | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 8:15 Network speakers | Musical Comedy Revue | Dickson; guests; orch. | Perkins, Sen. Reynolds, | cal Album"; Gilbert & |
| 8:30 Johnny Green's Or. | Concert Music | "One Man's Family": | N. C., on "Colonization | Sullivan selections |
| 8:45 vocalist; News | Concert Music | dramatic sketch | of Alaska" | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:00 Summer Hour: Jes- | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | cal Album"; Gilbert & |
| 9:15 sica Dragonette; | "The Parker Family" | Round" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Sullivan selections |
| 9:30 James Newill; Lin- | Irene Rich, sketch | "American Album of | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Piano duet |
| 9:45 ton Wells; orch. | "Sports Newsreel" | Familiar Music" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | Cottage Hawaiians |
| 10:00 "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour": John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | Interlude: "Symphonic | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 10:15 It": quiz program | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra; guest | Hour": Marion Claire, | Bert Hirsch Presents |
| 10:30 Sports; News | "Good Will Hour": John | Secretary of State Cor- | soprano; Henry Weber's | News Service |
| 10:45 Charles Lindbergh | J. Anthony, director | dell Hull | Orchestra; chorus | Let's Dance |
| 11:00 Weather; organ | News; music; weather | News Service | Griff Williams' Orch. | "Let's Dance" |
| 11:15 Headlines, Bylines | "Music You Want" | Weather Service | "Lazy Rhapsodies," with | "Day's End" |
| 11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Clyde Lucas's Orchestra | Sophisticated Ladies | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Clyde Lucas's Orchestra | Al Kavelin's Orchestra | News Service |

## Monday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 Short, Short Story | Mildred W. Carlson | "David Harum": sketch. | Ruth Moss, Interviews | Network speaker |
| 11:15 "Life Begins" | Clark Dennis, songs | "Road of Life": sketch | "Singing Strings" | Baritone soloist |
| 11:30 "Big Sister": play | Jack Berch Song Club | "Against the Storm" | Charley Freshwater's | "Lost and Found" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "The Guiding Light" | Cowboy Band | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith & News | News; Noonday Review | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills"; drama | Agricultural talk | Studio speakers |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam"; songs | Italian string music | "Musicalogues" |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: U. S. | "Meet Miss Julia" | Italian string music | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | Army Band | News Service | Women's Club News | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | "Tony, Juanita, Buddy" | "Don Artiste," pianist | "Carters of Elm Street" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | "Harvey and Dell": sk. | Marjorie Mills Hour. | Dramatization | "Pleasantdale Folks" |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | "Notebook"; Weather | Marjorie Mills Hour. | Sports Matinee | Speech School |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "Concert Hall": tran- | "Hymns of All Churches" | News Service | "Hit Parade of To- |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | scriptions | "Grimm's Daughter" | Sport program | morrow" |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | 14th Annual Ivriah | "Valiant Lady": sketch. | "Road to Romance" | Jean Evans, songs |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | Springtime Breakfast | "Light of the World" | Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin" | Boston Bees-Cincinnati | "Western Serenade" |
| 3:15 "In Hollywood" | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | baseball game | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | "Pepper Young's Family" | Boston Bees-Cincinnati | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 Community Bulletin | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | baseball game | Organ Concert |
| 4:00 Lecture Hall | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife" | Boston Bees-Cincinnati | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 Matinee Promenade | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama. | baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 Matinee Promenade | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Boston Bees-Cincinnati | Consolairs |
| 4:45 "Around the Hub" | Sport program; News | "Young Widder Brown" | baseball game | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | Sonny James' Orchestra | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 Talk; Music | Sonny James' Orchestra | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Jay Wesley, sports | Ireene Wicker, sketch | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | 'Young America Speaks' | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Superman"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Frank Ryan, sports | News; Baseball scores |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment | News Service | "Little Orphan Annie" | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Dance | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Weather; Dinner Dance. | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Herb Marsh's Orchestra. |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | You and Your Neighbor. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, songs. | "Youth in the Tolls" | H. V. Kaltenborn, news | News commentator | News Service |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | Sammy Kaye's Orches- | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | Salon Orchestra |
| 7:45 serial drama | tra; Vass Family | Walter Kidder, songs | dramatic sketch | "Traveling Gordons"; sk. |
| 8:00 "Tune-up Time": | "Little Ol' Hollywood": | James Melton; Francia | "Play Broadcast"; quiz | "Harper's Varieties" |
| 8:15 vocalists; orch. | interviews | White; orchestra | program | Camera Club of the Air. |
| 8:30 Tom Howard; Geo. | "True or False" | Richard Crooks, tenor; | "Mystery Hall": dra- | Studio program |
| 8:45 Sheldon; War news | "True or False" | symphonic orchestra | matic sketch | Piano duet |
| 9:00 Theater: Claudette | "The Green Hornet": | "Doctor I. Q.": quiz | WPA Community Week: | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 Colbert and Don | mystery drama | program | Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt | cal Album" |
| 9:30 Ameche in "Mid- | Address by Paul V. | Alec Templeton Time: | Jack Denny's Orchestra | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:45 night" | McNutt | piano; soloist; orchestra | Jack Denny's Orchestra | cal Album" |
| 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. | John Gunther, news | "Lullaby Lady": Conti- | Raymond Gram Swing | News Service |
| 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. | Charlie Barnet's Orch. | nentals Quartet; orch. | News Service | Herbert Marsh's Orch. |
| 10:30 "Salute" | "Frontline Headlines" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Romance in Rhythm" | Herbert Marsh's Orch. |
| 10:45 Music; weather | Vaughn Munroe's Orch. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Romance in Rhythm" | Elias Breeskin's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Sports | News; music; weather | News Service | Lew Diamond's Orch. | "Sportoscope" |
| 11:15 News Service | "The Music You Want" | Weather Service | Rep. Wright Patman | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Frankie Masters' | "The Music You Want" | Lou Breeze's Orchestra. | Tommy Reynolds' Orch. | Louis Prima's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Orchestra | "The Music You Want" | Lou Breeze's Orchestra. | Adrian Rollini's Trio | News Service |

# Sea Fox Due in Port Sunday With South American Cargo

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Due in port tomorrow, the new cargo liner Sea Fox, first of the Maritime Commission's "C-3" type of vessels to be powered by steam turbines, is nearing Boston today from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Brazilian ports. She is described as the largest cargo vessel ever to enter the service between the United States and South America.

A. Douglas Cook, New England agent for Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., operators of the vessel for the American Republics Lines, said the Sea Fox was making a fast run of 12 days from Santos to Boston. Capt. Harry Miller is skipper of the Sea Fox, which is bringing to north Atlantic ports the largest cargo of general freight ever handled northbound, according to Mr. Cook. Beneath hatches are 11,000 tons, of which 2,500 tons are for Boston and the rest for New York and Philadelphia.

Moore-McCormack Lines acquired the Sea Fox from the Maritime Commission on a charter-for-five-years basis, at the rate of $116,000 a year, with option of purchase. She is 12,500 deadweight tons, 497 feet long, and has 730,000 bale cubic feet of cargo space.

## Harpoon Delivered

After serving for several years in the intercoastal trade of the Shepard Line of Boston, the steamer Harpoon, recently sold, was delivered at New York to representatives of the new owners, Douglas & Ramsay, Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland, recently. Andrew B. Sides & Co., Inc., of Boston handled the Boston details.

## Bethlehem Steel

A. B. Homer of the Bethlehem Steel Company has been named Vice-President in charge of the shipbuilding division of the company, succeeding the late S. W. Wakeman. He has been with the company since 1919, following service with the United States Navy, and was stationed for a time at the Quincy plant. His headquarters continue at 25 Broadway, New York.

## Propeller Club

Roscoe H. Prior, Boston stevedoring executive, has been nominated for President of the Propeller Club of Boston for the ensuing year, succeeding Charles F. Dutch. The annual meeting will be held at 6:30 p. m. May 28, at the Boston Chamber of Comerce building. John J. Halloran has been nominated for Vice-President and Charles H. Flathers, Secretary-Treasurer. Guest speaker for the meeting will be Robert C. Lee, Vice-President of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., of New York, whose topic will be: "Development of the Merchant Marine under Present War Conditions.

* * *

## Annual Outing

Steamship executives of Boston, are to participate in the annual outing of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston June 5, at Seiler's Ten Acres, in Wayland.

## *Mother Church Radiocast*

**For Sunday, May 19**

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Sunday, May 19**

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *Christian Science Program*

**For Monday, May 20**

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

**For Monday, May 20**

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

## *Today on WRUL*

**(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)**
**(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)**

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks: The Ability to Observe," Frederic Basedow.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program

**For Sunday, May 19**

**(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)**
**(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)**

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free: Freedom's Textbook."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: Lieut. Comdr. James Potter Brown, auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Splendors of Literature. "The Art of Radio Speech: Preparing People to Be Pleasing to Listeners," Prof. John C. Scammell.
7:00 p. m.—Bach Cantata Series. Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

## Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"U. S. and Germany." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT3, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight," talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 mes., 31.3 m.

Sunday, May 19

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Youth. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera "Fedora" (Giordano)—Act II; Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.


value for vacationists
wool camp blankets
$4.75 each

Made of fine quality wool in dark colors: green, brown, dark blue, gray, or wine with striped borders. Overcast ends. Size 62x82. On sale, third floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

Stearns
BOSTON

in our summer sale of vacation toiletries
Jaquet bath soap tablets
6 cakes in a box
$1.50

Regularly $3. One odor to a box; lilac, jasmine, gardenia, carnation, or rose geranium. Street floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call LIBerty 0165.

Stearns
BOSTON

We Specialize in
Awnings Tents Venetian Blinds Flags
Established 1869
Estimates Cheerfully Given
GEO. T. HOYT CO.
545-549 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.
Telephone CHArlestown 2475—2476

B. ALTMAN & CO.

individualists like our
Young Homemakers shop
for its unusual pieces . . . pieces you've wished for, for years, and suddenly come upon here. Take this new clever leather-topped reading table; wonderfully well thought out a positive windfall at 24.95
Young Homemakers shop seventh floor
Fifth Avenue at 34th St., New York City Telephone MU. 9-7000

HAMMOND ORGAN
70 Christian Science Churches have selected the Hammond for its beautiful tone and simplicity of installation.
M. Steinert & Sons
JEROME F. MURPHY, President
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Steinert Hall HANcock 1900

Summer VACATIONS Now is the time to plan
CONDUCTED TOURS
12 Day YELLOWSTONE NAT. PARK & COLORADO $258.00
15 Day CANADIAN ROCKIES & JASPER NAT. PARK 295.00
16 Day CAN. ROCKIES—CALIFORNIA—YOSEMITE 237.00
INDEPENDENT TOURS
15 Day CALIFORNIA & CAN. ADIAN ROCKIES $147.00
13 Day HAVANA & MEXICO 165.00
36 Day CALIFORNIA & ALASKA 489.00
Also Nova Scotia-Great Lakes-New York Tours
Backed by 30 years' experience
WOODS TRAVEL SERVICE
80 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON HAN 1075

Refinance Your Mortgage
If you are considering refinancing your present mortgage, let us help you plan a new mortgage to meet your PRESENT needs and income. Refinance with any one of our Three MODERN MORTGAGE PLANS. We are always glad to discuss your problems. Consultations are private and involve no obligation.
The MERCHANTS Co-operative Bank
24 SCHOOL ST., 2nd FLOOR, BOSTON

SPRING SALE OF WALK-OVER AND Jane Porter Shoes
Spring styles in Patent, Calf and Kid, Black, Blue and Brown. Marked down for a quick clearance.
Prices $4.95 and up
WALK-OVER SHOE STORES
BOSTON 378 Washington Street
170 Tremont Street

# Professional Women's Clubs In Convention

What business women can do to make democracy live will be the predominant subject of discussion at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs today and tomorrow at New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, member of the Finnish Parliament and of the Finnish Relief Fund, will be a featured speaker at the morning conference tomorrow when she will tell of Finland's reconstruction work and its continued relief needs. Miss Pohjala came to the United States recently at the request of the Finnish Government, to confer with Herbert Hoover on relief problems in her country, particularly as they relate to the children.

Another speaker with an interesting story to tell will be the Rev. Ewart Edmund Turner, Pastor of the American Congregational Church in Berlin, who also has just arrived in the United States from abroad. His subject will be Hitlerism as he has seen it in operation during four years of residence in Germany. His address is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Isabelle Claridge, Treasurer of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, as well as Treasurer of the International Federation, will be the chief speaker at the dinner tonight. Mrs. Alice F. D. Pearson, President of the Federation, will preside.

The annual meeting of the Federation will take place this afternoon. Tomorrow, after devotional services, there will be a 1940-41 Board meeting, followed by round tables and a symposium on "Tomorrow's Income."

Officers to be installed today are: Miss Alice D. Pearson, of Lowell, President; Mrs. Susan P. Shallna, of Boston, First Vice-President; Miss Viola C. Manseau, of New Bedford, Second Vice-President; Miss Evelyn Mahoney, of Lowell, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Jean McPherson, Recording Secretary, and Miss Anna M. Crean of Holyoke, Treasurer.

# Wage Minimums Benefit Massachusetts Women

By a Staff Photographer

**Protective Legislation Now Extended to Cover 23 Different Occupations**

**Above are representatives of a number of groups of women workers, to whom the fixing of basic pay by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been a great help. Left to right: Women's garment workers, now covered by law; a hairdresser in whose occupation the law has just been made mandatory; a restaurant counter girl who is among the waitresses for whom a minimum wage is in the process of being set.**

# Bay State Political Activity Wanes

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Europe's war has drastically affected Massachusetts political activity, with most of the candidates, announced and unannounced, for major positions attracting little attention and being forced to confine their activities to what one Congressional aspirant described as "fifth column" work.

This work involves the building of organizations in the various communities in preparation for "blitzkrieg" action when the national conventions are over and the campaign really warms up.

### Haigis Makes 'Soundings'

Others are sounding out the possibility of making a campaign. Among these are John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, who is still making a survey regarding the advisability of seeking the Republican nomination for United States Senator.

Mr. Haigis said today, "At present conditions look very favorable, but numerous uncertain elements still necessitate careful consideration before I make my final decision." The Greenfield banker indicated that he would announce his decision shortly before or just after the June 24 Republican national convention at Philadelphia, to which he was elected a delegate-at-large, as one of the Massachusetts "big four."

Meanwhile, Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, is actively campaigning as the only announced candidate in either party for the Senate seat now occupied by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

* * *

### Walsh Loses City Job

Leo D. Walsh of South Boston, whom Mayor Maurice J. Tobin named editor of the City Record on April 30, will not be placed on the City pay roll in that capacity, it was learned authoritatively at City Hall today. The Mayor will give him some other assignment.

This development only adds to the mystery which has surrounded the appointment from the beginning. In contrast to Joseph P. Donahue, who was appointed Penal Institutions Commissioner at the same time and promptly placed on the pay roll, Mr. Walsh's appointment was not confirmed by the Mayor, and recently he has been seen frequently in the waiting rooms of the Mayor's office.

The explanation for all this may lie in marked criticism which the appointment aroused in political circles. Some Tobin stalwarts felt a man who has figured more prominently in the Administration's battle lines should have received the $2,800 berth. Other politicians were puzzled by the choice.

Economy organizations were equally critical because of their conviction that no editor is needed, since the Record is being capably edited and managed without such an appointee. One source pointed out that the publication, of which approximately 950 copies are printed weekly, costs 57.4 cents a copy to produce. Revenue from the few copies which are sold at 10 cents each brings the net cost to about 55 cents. It has been proposed that optional material in the Record be eliminated and thus the number of pages reduced. One page costs about $19 to print, and certain observers are convinced the output could be reduced at least 25 per cent, saving perhaps $100 weekly.

* * *

### Willkie Work Begins

The nation-wide drive to force the nomination of "dark horse" Wendell L. Willkie, dynamic utility authority, for the Presidency by the Republican national convention has already hit Massachusetts. Campaign headquarters have been opened at 176 Federal Street and other offices to further his candidacy are planned in other Massachusetts localities.

### Awaiting Pardons Report

State House circles are still awaiting the report of the special commission investigating pardons and paroles in Massachusetts. Members of the Commission, including Senator Jarvis Hunt, (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman, have been frequenting Beacon Hill to prepare the report, which some observers insist contains political dynamite strong enough to blast the careers of prominent politicians, and which others predict will be a "dud." Only time will tell.

At any rate, the work of this Commission plus that of the commission studying Massachusetts rail transportation problems has made Senator Hunt one of the busiest legislators of the off-session year.

Edgar M. Mills

# Yarnell Urges U. S. Shun War At This Time

NEWPORT, R. I., May 18 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, declared today that America should keep out of war until it is assured that its men and money "will be spent to far better end than in 1918."

"The people of this country," he said in a prepared address before the graduating class of the Naval War College, "are still painfully aware of the result of the last world war, when we sent two million men abroad and spent 30 or more billions of dollars to make the world safe for democracy; then at the end witnessed a relapse of the high ideals and a resumption of the old selfish, nationalistic policies that planted the seeds of future war.

"Why should we spend our blood and treasure, until there is assurance that they will be spent to a far better end than in 1918?

"Do not enter the war to assist any nation," he admonished, "until that nation unreservedly pledges itself to support a treaty of peace that will be fair to all and will be of some value in discouraging in the future the use of war as an instrument of national policy."

In the event, however, that the United States should reach the end of its endurance, Admiral Yarnell said, the war should be made "purely a naval war," and no troops should be sent beyond the limits of the continental United States.

"The Atlantic Ocean still remains a large body of water and the probability of plane attack from overseas on this country will remain remote for some time to come," he asserted. "Command of the sea is and will remain the primary factor in our plan of national defense and as long as we have it we are safe from successful enemy invasion.

"Bear firmly in mind that seapower defeated Napoleon and it will be seapower, today and tomorrow, that will prevent another dictator who lacks it from acquiring domination."

If war should come, he continued, the nation should guard against disruption of its social and economic life.

# All Major Women's Groups Get Bay State Wage Rates

By Frederick W. Carr

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

All the principal occupations in which women need the protection of the Massachusetts minimum wage law for women and minors have been covered, Miss Mary E. Meehan, Assistant Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, reported today.

Inclusion of office workers and waitresses, whose basic wage is in the course of being established, completes the list of major possibilities. The number of occupations in which Massachusetts sets the minimum pay will then be 25.

This final stage of the law's scope has been arrived at after nearly 30 years of work for the minimum wage. Legislation initiating the movement was adopted in 1911.

"I know of no other large industrial occupation where women are employed which needs the minimum wage law," said Miss Meehan, who is also executive secretary of the State Minimum Wage Commission. "The largest industrial groups of women are all covered at the present time. The minimum wage has proved itself a great protection to women workers."

**Facilities Taxed**

"However, if there remained more fields calling for extension of the law, the Labor Department could not now handle them, Miss Meehan added. It will have all it can swing with its present facilities, she said, to take care of the great pile of new work placed on it by the latest additional occupations brought into the minimum wage system.

A board, working out a basic wage for office workers, such as stenographers and bookkeepers, has been in session for some weeks and expects to finish in a month. A public hearing must then be held on the wage the board proposes, with 15 days' advance notice. The meeting will be advertised in the newspapers and notices sent to hundreds of employers and workers and their organizations. If any important change appears advisable after the hearing, the board may be reconvened. However a recommended wage usually stands.

The last major group of women who will be brought under the minimum wage are waitresses in restaurants, lunch stands, and hotels. The State has just closed the nominations for their board. Previously the Minimum Wage Commission, which is a division of the State Department of Labor and Industries, had sent out invitations to employers and employees calling for suitable candidates. The Commission is now giving consideration to those best qualified.

**Selection of Board**

After nominees have been picked, the Labor Department must interview them to see if they will accept, and if so, to advise them of their duties. This process will take four or five weeks. Miss Meehan said it would probably be September before the board begins to meet.

Two other occupations still await the final step. These are the office cleaners and jewelry and related lines. Their wage has been fixed, but penalties have not yet been attached for violation. This may now be done at any time.

The remaining occupations covered by the minimum wage orders are laundry and dry cleaning; electrical equipment and supplies; retail stores; boot and shoe cut stock and findings; men's clothing and raincoats; candy; men's furnishings; brushes; women's clothing; corsets; stationery goods and envelopes; toys, games and sporting goods; women's and children's underwear, neckwear and cotton garments; druggists' preparations, proprietary medicines and chemical compounds; bread and bakery products; pocketbook and leather goods; paper boxes; millinery; canning and preserving, minor lines of confectionary and food preparations; knit goods; and beauty culture.

Many other women employed in interstate industry in Massachusetts are covered by the Federal minimum wage provided by the national wage-hour law.

# Dr. Compton Urged to Run For President

AMHERST, Mass., May 18 (AP)—The nomination of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for Presidency of the United States has been urged by Dr. Webster N. Jones, Dean of Engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Scientific research, Dr. Jones said during a New England Research Day program at Massachusetts State College yesterday, may remove the causes of war and, he added, Dr. Compton, as President, would further vital research programs.

"Where else can be found a man better fitted as a leader and a scientist to stimulate this research program which may have such great national and international importance in the next few generations?" Mr. Jones asked.

"Research has gone so far that man has been rearranging the atoms and molecules of given natural resources in such a way as to possess all kinds of natural resources. If this activity keeps up, there will be no have-not Nations in the world and a first cause of international discord will be removed. Speaking as a scientist familiar with the haunts and moods of molecules, I do not regard this possibility as chimerical."

# U. S. Responsibility in War Stressed by Harvard Deans

*Continued from Page 1*

route of gradual evolution to some form of European federation of nations.

"Let us, then," Professor Hopper advised, "aid that regional bloc which is least likely to unite all Europe against us and most likely to co-operate with us in world demobilization, in the transfer of energy from the making of armaments to civil production. And, in the reconstruction, let us use our power to attain that enduring security of international division of labor and relatively free world market."

Even more heavily emphasized by speakers, however, was the need for drastic United States action in its own backyard. It was stressed that American youth must be far better educated to mankind's responsibilities in today's world, and a new atmosphere of awareness to the necessity of reorganizing American policy, public and private, to face new conditions, was called for.

To educate youth rightly in a democracy, American school systems must be thoroughly revamped, Dean-elect Spaulding, of the Graduate School of Education, held. Instead of teaching purely academic subject-matter, schools must strive to help each girl and boy discover his special abilities and help him to make the most of these through getting a job where he can use their talent.

Speaking from industry's perspective, Dean Donham, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, declared the major American problems for the 10 years ending in 1939 were not technological, but rather were concerned with human relations, government relations, and widespread discontent—in short, with "a breakdown in human capacity to cooperate."

Recalling that industry spent approximately $215,000,000 in 1939 on finding new products and processes, all of which stimulated social change, while universities and industries probably spent less than $5,000,000 on research to study the effect of rapid change on men and human society, Dean Donham declared:

"We need a search for the happiness of others. . . . If free and orderly civilization is not to disappear in the face of constantly accelerating change, a greater sense of responsibility and a better basis for human collaboration must be discovered and put into effect. A discontented democracy cannot survive. We have no time to waste."


Lamson & Hubbard
Boylston at Arlington St., Boston

YOU GET SO MUCH GOOD OUT OF A

Costume Suit

NOW AND LATER

A COAT AND A DRESS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE! MUCH FOR YOUR MONEY. YOU CAN WEAR THEM TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, ACCORDING TO YOUR MOOD, THE OCCASION AND THE WEATHER.

RAYON CREPE
BASIC COLORS OR PASTELS

ONE OF THE MANY BEAUTIES IN OUR COLLECTION AT $29.95

What Are 1940 Brides choosing?

Many 1940 Brides are choosing Ward's exclusive Plymouth Script Style lettering for their wedding invitations and announcements. The product of our own studios, Plymouth Script lettering has unusual grace and beauty—It is genuine engraving and is not expensive—See it!

Come In!

Engraving Department

Ward's Stationers Since 68

57 Franklin St., Boston

ARNOLD Authentics

smart summer footwear that lets you WALK

$10.95

*Above:* In white llama calf - blue or brown calf trim, white buck - white calf trim, natural linen - tan calf trim, and all tan or blue calf.

*Above:* In white buck, tan calf trim. Also in blue reverse calf, blue calf accents.

*Left:* In white buck with blue, tan or black calf accents. Also in black or tan calf.

THAYER McNEIL

Temple Place, Boston and Wellesley

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)

Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.

WILL YOU HELP?

Kilmoth COLD STORAGE
gives your fur or cloth coat maximum protection . . . yet it costs no more!
Exclusive with us
GOLDEN BELL
MALden 2000
CLEANERS LAUNDERERS FURRIERS
Malden, Mass.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

MAY IS RED CROSS MATTRESS MONTH AT JORDAN'S

RED CROSS "PIONEER"

INNERSPRING MATTRESS

Special Value $21.50

The Red Cross Mattress Company has, for over 40 years, pioneered in manufacturing mattresses designed for utmost sleeping comfort. The "Pioneer" typifies their high standards of construction. You'll rest better on it because, instead of an ordinary innerspring, it has "hinge-action" coils for more flexibility. You won't feel these coils because they're insulated with stitched sisal pads (34% of filling). You'll like the cushion-y softness of the top because it has many layers of fluffed-up white cotton felt (66% of filling). The ticking will wear well because it's 8-oz. fabric. The border is a save-built ventilated wall.

Matching Box Spring . . . . . $21.50

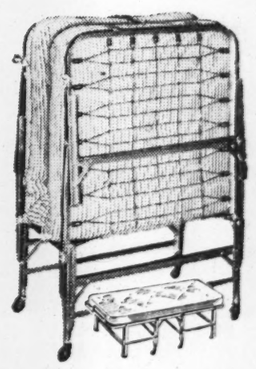
Other Red Cross Mattresses $19.75 to $42.50

Are you SHORT? Are you TALL? We make this couch in any length, 5 to 7 feet tall . . . even long enough for SIX-FOOTERS to stretch out comfortably!

"VARSITY" DIVAN BED

It's billowy and comfortable . . . an excellent bed for your summer camp, your spare room, the den, the boy's room. We'll make it up in any length, 5 to 7 feet, and 30, 36 or 39 inches wide. All of the coils in the box-spring-on-legs are hand-tied. The mattress has a highly resilient, restful innerspring unit. Both are covered in a wide-stripe blue or green ticking. Cotton felt filling.

$24.75
Special Value



SIMMONS FOLDING COT

$14.95

For your extra summer guests! Complete with cotton felt-top innerspring mattress and Simmons spring. Folds compactly so that you can tuck it away in a closet.

JORDAN'S—SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 1,700,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 3,074,340 |
| 1939 volume to date | 96,110,708 |
| 1938 volume to date | 90,658,815 |

## Stock Prices Decline 1 To Over 4 Points

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—The stock market suffered from the "war shakes" again today and leading issues tumbled to new lows for more than two years, dropping 1 to more than 4 points at the worst.

Prices dipped at the opening, recovered momentarily, then resumed the slide. The ticker tape, late during selling waves, slowed on attempted comebacks. At the close extreme losses were reduced in most cases.

With reports of the Germans having Antwerp and forging to within 75 miles of Paris, both traders and investors showed further preference for liquidity.

Prominent stocks on the downside included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed, Boeing, General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, Texas Corp., Anaconda, Kennecott and American Can.

### Bonds Follow Stock Drop

A new selling drive was unleashed in the bond market today and prices were lowered fractions to more than 2 points.

Domestic and foreign loans were neck and neck in the retreat as the short session neared an end.

Business news was relegated to the background as a market factor while war reports continued to bring in recurrent flurries of nervous liquidation.

Severest losses in the overseas division were posted for loans of France, Japan, Canada, Brazil, Denmark and Milan. Italy 7s and German 7s of '49, however, each added around a point.

Recent pressure against U. S. governments relaxed and declines were confined to around 4-32 point.

Domestic corporates forced back included International Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Bethlehem Steel 3½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Remington Rand 4¼s and Firestone Tire 3½s.

Portland General Electric 4½s advanced after early returns indicated the Portland Power district had turned down a proposal to buy energy from Bonneville dam.

## Public Offerings Well Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities increased this week in spite of the weakness of security prices caused by the latest German blitzkrieg, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

New offerings during the week ended May 16 totaled $89,440,468 compared with $15,776,000 the previous week and $13,379,023 a year ago. Only 8 per cent of the total, however, represented a demand for new capital, the remainder being for the purpose of refunding of existing debts.

Largest offering of the week was a United States Steel debenture issue for 575,000,000. The debentures were well received and syndicate managers said that only $2,588,000 remained unsold.

| | This week | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| Municipal | 10,307,968 | $9,811,000 |
| Public utility | ..... | 500,000 |
| Railroad | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial | 78,200,000 | 300,000 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 262,000 |
| Stock | 932,500 | 2,506,023 |
| Total | 89,440,468 | 13,379,023 |

## Corporate Earnings Show Further Gains

NEW YORK—Corporate earnings reports issued recently showing profits per common share included:

Quarter Ended March 31

| | 1940 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|
| Amerada Corp. | $. 58 | $ .41 |
| American-Hawaiian S. S. | .29 | .18 |
| Anaconda Copper | 1.21 | .42 |
| Coca Cola | 1.39 | 1.20 |
| Bendix Aviation | .92 | .49 |
| Fairchild Aviation | .62 | .16 |
| Briggs Mfg. | 1.21 | .48 |
| Industrial Rayon | .71 | .01 |
| Interchemical Corp. | .45 | .76 |
| Mack Trucks | .19 | ..... |
| Marlin Rockwell | 2.12 | .65 |
| Monsanto Chemical | 1.23 | .82 |
| Pullman Inc. | .69 | .19 |
| Radio Corp. | .14 | .04 |
| Western Union | .20 | ..... |
| Timken Roller Bearing | 1.20 | .79 |
| United Carbon | 1.24 | 1.15 |
| Quarter Ended Feb. 29 | | |
| Douglas Aircraft | 3.00 | 1.35 |
| Year Ended Dec. 31 | | |
| Humble Oil & Ref | 3.33 | 3.98 |

## Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The wave of indiscriminate selling, which assumed hysterical proportions, thereby threatening additional selling of a necessitous nature, has carried the general level of prices to a point which would appear to have discounted all known possibilities with the possible exception of our entry into the war. One thing seems certain and that is, regardless of the outcome abroad, increased defense appropriations at home can be expected to further strengthen the position of heavy industry, thereby benefiting business generally.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Crude Rubber: Since statistically the market is sound and since the source of supply is in a somewhat precarious position, it seems logical to expect that any further easiness will meet increasing support from consuming interests.

Hides: While the technical position in the market is certainly materially improved, it is difficult to see other than very irregular markets for the time being and the likelihood of further easiness pending new incentives and a clarification of the present situation.

### North American Aviation

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Aviation, Inc., reported net profit for the March quarter of $520,659, or 15 cents a share, compared with $1,355,962, or 39 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 60 | Abbott (1.60a) | 4 | 58 | 58 | 58 | −2 |
| 52½ | 40 | Acme Steel (3) | 2 | 42 | 41¼ | 41¼ | M'y17 |
| 9 | 5½ | Adams Express | 15 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 19¼ | Adam-Millis (1) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | − ¼ |
| 19½ | 13 | Addressog (1.40) | 2 | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | 14⅜ | − ⅝ |
| 58⅛ | 40⅛ | Air Reduc (1a) | 18 | 41⅛ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | −1¼ |
| ⅞ | ½ | Air-Way El Ap | 13 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 7 | 4¾ | Alaska Jun (.60) | 7 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | − ½ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Alleghany Corp | 13 | ⅝ | ⅜ | ⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 12½ | 6 | Alleg pf xw | 5 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | − ¼ |
| 14⅝ | 7½ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 43 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7¾ | + ¼ |
| 17¼ | 8¾ | Alleghany pr pf | 3 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 26½ | 18¼ | Alleg-L Stl(1¼e) | 30 | 19½ | 18½ | 18¾ | − ¾ |
| 12¾ | 7½ | Allen Ind (¼e) | 2 | 8 | 7½ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 182 | 155 | Al Ch &Dye (6) | 5 | 155 | 151½ | 151½ | −3½ |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Allied Kid(.80) | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | M'y17 |
| 16¾ | 11¼ | Allied Mills | 8 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | − ¼ |
| 9⅜ | 5½ | Allied Stores | 40 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | − ½ |
| 73⅞ | 63 | Allied Strs pf(5) | 4 | 62½ | 61½ | 61½ | −1½ |
| 41⅞ | 28 | Allis-Ch M (1½e) | 21 | 28⅞ | 28 | 28⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 12 | Alpha Cem(1½e) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 6 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | − ¼ |
| 18 | 12 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | −1¾ |
| 58½ | 47½ | Amerada Cp(2) | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| 21 | 15⅛ | AmAgCh(.30e) | 3 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | −1 |
| 75 | 41⅜ | Am Airlines | 26 | 56 | 50½ | 56 | +3¾ |
| 12¾ | 7½ | Am Bank Note | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | − ⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 5¼ | Am Bosch | 3 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 45¾ | 33 | Am Br Sh (.30e) | 5 | 33 | 32¼ | 32¼ | − ¾ |
| 116½ | 96½ | Am Can (4) | 9 | 95 | 93 | 93 | −4 |
| 176½ | 167 | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 167 | 167 | 167 | |
| 33¼ | 23 | Am Car & Fdy | 37 | 24½ | 23⅛ | 24⅛ | − ⅞ |
| 51¾ | 38½ | Am Car pf | 8 | 41 | 40 | 40½ | − ¼ |
| 23½ | 16 | Am Ch&C(.80e) | 6 | 17 | 16¼ | 16⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 112½ | 106 | Am Ch&C pf(5) | 4 | 110 | 110 | 110 | M'y13 |
| 140⅛ | 119¼ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 121 | 121 | 121 | +1¾ |
| 9¾ | 5¾ | AmColtype(¼e) | 9 | 6 | 5½ | 6 | + ¼ |
| 8¼ | 4⅞ | Am Com Alco | 15 | 5 | 4⅛ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 10 | Am Crystal Sug | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | − ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1¾ | Am Encaus Til | 6 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 6⅝ | 5 | Am European | 2 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | Apr16 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Am&For Pow | 14 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 12 | A&FPS6pf(.60k) | 3 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 28¼ | 15 | A&FPS7pf(.70k) | 1 | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14¼ | − ¾ |
| 7¼ | 2¾ | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 50½ | 27 | Am Haw SS (1) | 13 | 29 | 27½ | 28½ | − ½ |
| 6⅜ | 3¾ | Am Hide & Lea | 18 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | − ¼ |
| 38 | 30 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | −5 |
| 66⅛ | 51 | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | −1 |
| 3⅞ | 2 | Am Ice | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 55 | 24 | Am Ice pf(½e) | 4 | 24¼ | 24 | 24 | − ½ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Am Internat'l | 6 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | − ⅛ |
| 45 | 39¼ | Am In Ill (1.35e) | 1 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | M'y17 |
| 57 | 50 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | −1 |
| 22¾ | 12 | Am Locomotive | 32 | 13¼ | 12 | 13¼ | + ⅝ |
| 63 | 45 | Am Loco pf (1k) | 4 | 45 | 42 | 45 | |
| 14⅞ | 10⅜ | Am M & F (.80) | 12 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | − ½ |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 3 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| 25 | 15¼ | Am Metal (1e) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | − ⅛ |
| 121 | 116 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 116 | 116 | 116 | Apr20 |
| 5¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 38 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | − ¼ |
| 63¼ | 45 | APL 6 pf(2¼k) | 3 | 41 | 39⅝ | 40 | −5 |
| 54 | 35½ | APL $5 pf(1⅞k) | 9 | 35⅜ | 33½ | 33½ | −2 |
| 10⅝ | 5¼ | Am Rad & St S | 66 | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ | − ½ |
| 17½ | 9½ | Am Roll Mill | 48 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | − ⅛ |
| 70 | 57½ | Am R M pf (3k) | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | +1 |
| 12¾ | 9⅝ | Am Saf R (1.20) | 9 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | − ⅝ |
| 11⅜ | 7¾ | Am Seat (½g) | 2 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | − ¾ |
| 54 | 37 | Am Sm & R (1e) | 21 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¼ | −2 |
| 147 | 128 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 128 | 128 | 128 | |
| 95 | 58 | Am Snuff (3a) | 4 | 58 | 58 | 58 | M'y16 |
| 33⅜ | 20¾ | Am Steel F(½e) | 42 | 23⅞ | 22⅜ | 23 | |
| 14⅜ | 11 | Am Stores (¼e) | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | − ¼ |
| 17¼ | 11⅛ | Am Stove (½e) | 3 | 12 | 11 | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 15⅛ | Am Sugar Ref | 16 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | − ⅛ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | −1½ |
| 18 | 13¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | − ½ |
| 175¼ | 149½ | Am T & T (9) | 36 | 154½ | 152 | 152½ | − |
| 89½ | 75½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 75½ | 75 | 75 | − ½ |
| 91¾ | 76 | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 77½ | 77 | 77 | −1¼ |
| 151 | 144¾ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 145 | 144 | 144 | −4½ |
| 5¾ | 2⅞ | Am Type Fdrs | 8 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 6⅞ | Am Water Wks | 69 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | − ¼ |
| 101½ | 95 | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | −4 |
| 12 | 6⅜ | Am Woolen | 16 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | − ¼ |
| 52½ | 34¼ | Am Wool pf(3k) | 13 | 34½ | 32¾ | 34 | − ½ |
| 8⅜ | 4⅝ | Am Zinc L & S | 26 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 5 | − ⅛ |
| 45½ | 38 | Am Z p pf(2½k) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | M'y16 |
| 32 | 22½ | Anaconda (¼e) | 167 | 23 | 21⅜ | 22¼ | − ½ |
| 41¼ | 27 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | −1 |
| 22⅜ | 15½ | Anchor H (.15e) | 3 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | − ⅝ |
| 15⅜ | 10½ | Andes Cop (¼e) | 2 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | − ⅜ |
| 4¼ | 2 | A P W Paper | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | − ⅝ |
| 35½ | 29¼ | Arch-D-M (.70e) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | −1¾ |
| 110⅛ | 100 | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | +1 |
| 7⅜ | 4¾ | Armour Ill | 46 | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4⅝ | − ¼ |
| 6¾ | 4⅝ | Armour Ill p pf | 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | −3½ |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Apr20 |
| 43¾ | 31 | Arm Cork (½e) | 3 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 11 | 7 | Arnold C (⅜e) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | − ⅝ |
| 9½ | 3⅞ | Artloom Corp | 5 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | − ¼ |
| 5 | 4¾ | Assd Dry Goods | 12 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 78 | 74¾ | Assd DG 1 pf(6) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | M'y 8 |
| 85 | 61 | AsDG2pf(11½k) | 2 | 64¼ | 64 | 64 | M'y17 |
| 45 | 36½ | Associates In (2) | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | −1½ |
| 25¼ | 15 | Atch T & S F | 84 | 15 | 13½ | 14⅜ | − ⅞ |
| 57½ | 46½ | AT&SF pf(2½e) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | −4½ |
| 23½ | 11⅛ | Atl Coast Line | 11 | 12 | 11¼ | 11⅜ | − ⅝ |
| 22⅜ | 12 | Atl G&W Indies | 4 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | −1 |
| 22½ | 12½ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ | M'y17 |
| 27⅛ | 20½ | Atl Refining (1) | 49 | 21⅜ | 19⅝ | 20½ | − ½ |
| 110 | 106 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | M'y16 |
| 9⅞ | 7¾ | Atlas Corp (¼e) | 73 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 51 | 45¾ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45½ | − ¼ |
| 80½ | 63 | Atlas Pow (1½e) | 3 | 71 | 70 | 70 | M'y17 |
| 5⅝ | 5 | Atlas Tack | 4 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | − ¾ |
| 2⅞ | 1¼ | Auburn Auto | 9 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | − ¼ |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Aviation Corp | 168 | 6⅜ | 5⅞ | 6¼ | + ½ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 14 | Bald Loco ct | 124 | 16¼ | 15½ | 15⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 44 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | − ¼ |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 7 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 14⅞ | 8¼ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 16⅝ | 10¼ | Barber As (½e) | 13 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 | − ¼ |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Barker Bros | 7 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4¼ | − ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | Barnsdall (.30e) | 29 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | |
| 36¾ | 25½ | Bayuk Cig (¼e) | 2 | 26 | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35¾ | 26 | Beat Cream (1a) | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | −1 |
| 112⅛ | 109⅜ | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | M'y10 |
| 105 | 104⅜ | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | M'y16 |
| 127 | 120 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 122¼ | 120 | 120 | M'y14 |
| 9⅞ | 8 | Beld-Hem (.40e) | 4 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | − ⅜ |
| 67½ | 63¾ | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Apr24 |
| 26⅜ | 26⅜ | Bendix Av (1e) | 59 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¼ | − ⅜ |
| 22½ | 18⅛ | Ben Ind (.45e) | 9 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18½ | − ¼ |
| 56¾ | 50 | Ben In L pf(2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'y17 |
| 39 | 27 | Best & Co(1.60a) | 7 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | − ½ |
| 89¾ | 70⅛ | Beth Steel (2¼e) | 176 | 77 | 74⅜ | 76⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 125½ | 114 | Beth S 7% pf(7) | 6 | 117 | 115⅝ | 117 | +1½ |
| 34½ | 17 | Bigelow-S (1e) | 6 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | − ½ |
| 22½ | 15 | Black&Dk (¼e) | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox | 9 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 15 | Bliss & L (¼e) | 4 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | − ½ |
| 28⅜ | 18¾ | Boeing Airplane | 59 | 21⅜ | 19½ | 20½ | − ⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 21½ | Bohn A&B (½e) | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | −1 |
| 29¼ | 21 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 3 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 24¼ | 18½ | Borden Co (.60e) | 15 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18½ | − ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 16 | Borg-Warn (½e) | 16 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16 | − ¼ |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | Boston & Maine | 3 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | − ⅛ |
| 37¼ | 27¼ | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | − ¾ |
| 7 | 5⅜ | Brew Corp (.60) | 3 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | − ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 9⅛ | Bridgeport B | 14 | 10 | 9¼ | 9½ | − ¾ |
| 23¾ | 15¼ | Briggs Mfg (½e) | 36 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | − ⅝ |
| 39⅜ | 33 | Briggs & Str (3) | 1 | 34 | 33 | 33 | M'y17 |
| 533⅛ | 45⅜ | Bristol M (2.40) | 1 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | M'y17 |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 6 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 19⅜ | 12¼ | Bkly & Q T pf ct | 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | − ¼ |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 20 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | − ⅞ |
| 107¼ | 49 | Bkly-Man Tr pf | 1 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | M'y14 |
| 63⅛ | 48 | Bkly-Man pf ct | 7 | 58¼ | 57¾ | 57¾ | −1⅜ |
| 25½ | 15 | Bkly Un G (½e) | 21 | 15⅞ | 14½ | 15⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 37½ | 32⅛ | Brown Sh (1e) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | −1⅝ |
| 29½ | 17¼ | Bruns-Bal (¾e) | 12 | 17 | 16¼ | 16⅞ | − ⅝ |
| 10⅛ | 6⅜ | Bucyrus-Erie | 9 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | − ⅜ |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | Budd Mfg | 14 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 3⅝ | Budd Wheel | 10 | 4 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 33¼ | 20 | Bullard Co (¼e) | 11 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 33 | 22 | Bullova Wat(2a) | 4 | 22 | 21 | 21 | −1 |
| 21⅝ | 14¾ | Burling Mill (1) | 12 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 12½ | 8 | Bur Ad M(.20e) | 12 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ | + ½ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 20 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Butler Br (.15e) | 4 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 19 | But Bros pf(1½) | 2 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 8 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 7⅛ | Byers (AM) Co | 6 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 15½ | 9½ | Byron Jack (1) | 2 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | − ½ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 26⅞ | 17¼ | Calif Pack (¾e) | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | − ⅜ |
| 52½ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Apr22 |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | Callahan Z-Lead | 5 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Cal & Hecla(½e) | 22 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 19½ | 12⅛ | Camp Wy (.65e) | 8 | 13¼ | 12½ | 13¼ | + ½ |
| 23½ | 14⅜ | Can Dry | 7 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 3⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 25 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 40½ | 32⅛ | Cannon M (½e) | 1 | 33¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | M'y17 |
| 6 | 3⅞ | Capital Ad A | 3 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | M'y17 |
| 32¾ | 23 | Carpenter (½e) | 2 | 27 | 26½ | 26½ | + ½ |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.05e) | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 75 | 49¾ | Case (JI) Co | 5 | 49½ | 45½ | 49½ | − ¼ |
| 56½ | 42½ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 8 | 46¾ | 45¾ | 46½ | +1½ |
| 35½ | 25 | Celanese (½a) | 52 | 25¼ | 23⅝ | 24 | −1⅜ |
| 12½ | 6 | Celotex Corp | 7 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | − ¾ |
| 26¼ | 20 | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 8 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | |
| 3⅞ | 3 | Cent RR NJ | 9 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | |
| 11¾ | 6¾ | Cent Violetta S | 8 | 6¾ | 6 | 6 | −2 |
| 6 | 3½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 41½ | 28½ | Cerro de Pas(2e) | 6 | 28¾ | 27 | 27 | −2 |
| 8⅜ | 3⅜ | Cert-teed Prod | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | − ⅛ |
| 21½ | 18¼ | Chain Belt (½e) | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | − ½ |
| 30¾ | 21 | Cham P&F(.40e) | 2 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | − ½ |
| 29½ | 14 | Checker Cab | 5 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16 | M'y17 |
| 42⅜ | 32¾ | Ches&Ohio(2½) | 28 | 33 | 32 | 32¾ | − ⅜ |
| 97½ | 89¾ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | −2⅜ |

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47⅜ | 35⅜ | Ches Corp | 39 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | M'y17 |
| 2½ | 7⅜ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | M'y16 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi & N West | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Chi & N West pf | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | + ¼ |
| 12⅛ | 7½ | Chi Mail Order | 3 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | − ½ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y17 |
| 14¾ | 8⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 10 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | − ¼ |
| 35⅞ | 28½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | −2½ |
| 50 | 45½ | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | M'y13 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y13 |
| ¾ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 4 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'y17 |
| 11½ | 8¼ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | − ¼ |
| 16⅜ | 10¾ | Chickasha Cot | 7 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | − ⅝ |
| 6⅝ | 3¼ | Childs Co | 21 | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3¾ | |
| 91⅝ | 60 | Chrysler (2½e) | 118 | 62⅛ | 59½ | 62⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 14¼ | 10¼ | City I & F (.60e) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | City Stores | 5 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 26¼ | Clark Eq (1¼e) | 3 | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 | − ¼ |
| 43¼ | 31 | Clev Gr B (.40e) | 3 | 30¼ | 29 | 30¼ | − ¾ |
| 41½ | 28 | Climax M (1.20) | 10 | 29 | 28⅞ | 28 | −2⅛ |
| 45½ | 29¾ | Cluett P (½e) | 13 | 30 | 28¾ | 29⅜ | −1⅜ |
| 131 | 113 | Coca-Cola(1½e) | 4 | 111 | 109¾ | 109¾ | −3¾ |
| 63 | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 4 | 60 | 60 | 60 | M'y15 |
| 20 | 11¾ | Colgate P (½) | 16 | 12 | 11⅜ | 11⅞ | |
| 103¾ | 102⅜ | Colgate pf cld(6) | 3 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | M'r 5 |
| 35½ | 22¾ | Collins&A(2¼e) | 6 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | − ¾ |
| 24 | 16 | Col Fuel & Iron | 5 | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 17⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 18½ | Col Br A (.90e) | 4 | 18½ | 17 | 17⅜ | −1⅛ |
| 26¼ | 19½ | Col Br B (.90e) | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 | −2¼ |
| 7½ | 4⅞ | Col G & E (.20e) | 86 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | − ¼ |
| 93½ | 82½ | Col G&E pfA (6) | 2 | 82¾ | 82½ | 82¾ | M'y16 |
| 8½ | 4½ | Colum Pict | 5 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | − ¾ |
| 23½ | 15¼ | Colum P pf(2¾) | 2 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | M'y17 |
| 98¾ | 77¾ | Col Carb (2e) | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | −1 |
| 48 | 33 | Comi Credit (4) | 14 | 33¼ | 31½ | 32½ | −1½ |
| 108⅛ | 99 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 56 | 38⅛ | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 3 | 38½ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | − ¾ |
| 113 | 106¾ | Com Tev pf(4¼) | 1 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | M'y16 |
| 16⅜ | 9⅛ | Comi Solvents | 135 | 9⅛ | 8½ | 9 | − ⅛ |
| 1½ | 1 | Com'th & South | 30 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 73¼ | 51 | Com & Sou pf(3) | 7 | 50¾ | 50 | 50 | −1 |
| 33 | 27¼ | Com Edis (1.80) | 106 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | − ¼ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Conde Nast | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | − ¾ |
| 24⅜ | 17 | Congoleum (1) | 6 | 16¼ | 14 | 15 | −2 |
| 13¼ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 6 | 10¼ | 9 | 9 | M'y17 |
| 31½ | 23½ | Consol Aircraft | 20 | 26 | 24¾ | 25½ | + ¼ |
| 16 | 7⅝ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 6 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | − ½ |
| 9⅞ | 5¾ | Cons Cop (.15e) | 36 | 6¼ | 5¾ | 5¾ | − ¼ |
| 32⅞ | 26½ | Cons Edison (2) | 44 | 26¼ | 25 | 25 | −1⅜ |
| 110⅛ | 103½ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 3 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103½ | − ½ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Con Film Ind | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7 | Cons F pf (½k) | 5 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | − ¼ |
| 4½ | 2½ | Cons Laundries | 2 | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2½ | M'y17 |
| 8⅛ | 6½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 57 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | − ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2½ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 18½ | 11¾ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | −2 |
| 104 | 98¾ | Container (½e) | 10 | 13 | 12 | 12 | −1 |
| 19½ | 11⅜ | Cont Bak (A) | 10 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | − ¼ |
| 15⅜ | 8 | Cont Bak (B) | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 1⅜ | ¾ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | − ¼ |
| 49¼ | 35⅛ | Cont Can (1e) | 9 | 36½ | 35¼ | 36½ | + ½ |
| 116½ | 113 | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | −3 |
| 9¼ | 5¼ | Cont Dia F (¾e) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | − ⅜ |
| 40⅞ | 31⅜ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 5 | 31½ | 31 | 31¼ | − ½ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Cont Motors | 156 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | + ¼ |
| 25 | 20⅛ | Cont Oil D (½e) | 30 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20 | − ⅛ |
| 33 | 21 | Cont Steel (½e) | 5 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | |
| 25¼ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.40e) | 9 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 70 | 52½ | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 52¾ | 52¾ | 52¾ | + ¼ |
| 65⅛ | 51¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 5 | 51½ | 50 | 50 | −1½ |
| 179 | 168 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 1 | 169 | 169 | 169 | M'y16 |
| 7½ | 4⅝ | Coty Inc (¼e) | 19 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4⅝ | − ½

Commerce and Finance

# Big Securities Drop Seems Discounting Darker Trade Picture

Business and Industry

## Retail Sales 6 to 12 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade volume moved up several notches this week, aided by the general improvement in weather, Dun & Bradstreet said in their trade review of the week.

"Reports of expanding retail volume came from all sections of the country," the review said. "Automotive supply, household and garden items, and sporting goods were particularly active. Lawn and porch furnishings and summer rugs were said to be having one of the best seasons on record in many cities.

"In men's and women's apparel, sports-wear was outstanding. Food stores, which account for about one-quarter of total retail volume, reported increases in dollar sales averaging about 5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Automobile dealers were maintaining gains of close to 45 per cent and apparel stores, many of which had been running under a year ago, showed an average advance of approximately 8 per cent.

"The estimated improvement in total retail sales was between 6 and 12 per cent over a year ago, largest since late in March when comparisons were distorted by the varying date of Easter.

"Wholesale trading activity held unchanged on the average, as a goodly flow of minor-sized orders continued to support volume. Hesitation was quite marked in cotton goods, particularly in the first part of the week, but as a rule there was no significant change in retailers' buying procedure."

## McKesson Controller Is Found Guilty Of Violating SEC Act

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Two Connecticut bankers are free of charges of participation in the $21,000,000 swindle of McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated, while the company's former controller stands convicted of violating the Securities and Exchange Act.

Federal Court jury verdicts returned last night thus ended another chapter in the amazing story of F. Donald Coster-Musica, an ex-convict who turned his back on his past, became a captain of industry as president of the $87,000,000 McKesson drug empire, and then killed himself in 1938 when his identity and manipulations were bared.

John M. McGloon, the former controller, was acquitted on mail fraud and conspiracy counts of a 13-count indictment and convicted on one SEC violation count.

Both Rowley W. Phillips, Waterbury, Conn., investment banker, and Horace B. Merwin, Bridgeport, Conn., bank president, were acquitted on all counts. They were directors of McKesson & Robbins.

The three, with six others who pleaded guilty, were accused of knowingly acquiescing in Coster-Musica's devices for ballooning the firm's assets through fake transactions and fictitious subsidiaries.

Judge Grover Moscowitz described Coster-Musica's operations as a "gigantic fraud" in which "others played a part," but in his charge to the jury he cautioned that those of the defendants who "did not know what was going on, of course . . . are innocent."

Under his conviction, McGloon could receive a maximum sentence of two years in prison and a $10,000 fine. His counsel said a dismissal of the verdict would be sought.


4%
CURRENT RATE
ON YOUR SAVINGS
Maximum return with safety
Federally insured to $5000
on each Savings Account.
Write for full details
*Assets Over* $4,600,000
POMONA
FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
260 S. THOMAS STREET
POMONA, CALIFORNIA



WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | June 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | June 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | June 15 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | May 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | June 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | June 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | June 15 |


## Market Crash Appears Based On Fear of Allied Defeat

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The simultaneous crash yesterday of stocks, bonds, and commodities, was a direct consequence of the Allied set-backs. Nothing else is being thought of here as a market factor except the war and its implications. The Dow-Jones industrial averages are geared to the fortunes of the Allied armies in France.

Chartwise, the market gives no more of an indication that the worst is over than does the Europeans news. Each setback makes a new low for the current bear market, each rally reaches a lower high.

In selling everything this way, Wall Street seems to be drawing inferences which are either weird and preposterous, or far-reaching in the extreme.

For instance selling waves carried the entire commodity list down. Among those sold down were essentials like sugar, in the face of such normally bullish developments as the impending destruction of a large French beet sugar crop—together with sell-offs in other such war essentials as wheat, rubber, hides, and cocoa. Even the non-ferrous metals were swept down.

**Will Allies Be Crippled?**

It seems as though the market were inferring that the Allies are about to be so thoroughly crippled that regardless of their need for these essentials, they will be put out of the market for them. No price-fixing prospects seem likely, for example, to explain the driving of the No. 4 sugar contract (world sugar) down as low as 1.20 cents yesterday to close at 1.29 cents. Two months ago Britain was paying 1.48 cents for San Domingo sugars; since, there has been no such increase in cargo rates as to justify this drop.

With France's beet sugar crop in danger and the British recent announcement that its island sugar beet crop will not come up to expectation, and with Java in slight danger of Far Eastern trouble, there seems no other explanation of the drop than that the Allies are about to receive such a military blow that they will be economically unable to buy any more sugar.

The decline in bonds can be explained as of less dismal implications. Bonds dependent on earning power naturally decline with any sharp decline in stocks, and "money bonds" generally sell off during any kind of serious panic, for sympathetic psychological reasons if for no other. Excess reserves, for instance, were reported this morning at a new high of around $6,300,000,000, up over $100,000,000; and though this was due in part to the reduction of the Treasury's working balance with the paying off of $128,000,000 of 'Hokeys,' nobody has any real worry about the money market being tightened up by the new rearmament borrowing requirements.

In fact, in the last analysis it is inconsistent for bonds to sell off on the danger of heavy prospective government borrowing and for stocks to sell off on heavy prospective taxation. We aren't going to finance the coming defense program with deficits and finance it pay-as-you-go at the same time.

It looks as though the market is in a panic, in which the stereotyped impression dominates all trading that an Allied defeat means American entry into war and that American entry into the war is overwhelmingly bearish on everything. Only such reasoning could explain, for instance, the fact that the war-brides yesterday were sold off just as drastically as the rest of the stock list.

**Air Power All-Important**

In fact, the decline of the war-babies and such war commodities as sugar and wheat may be discounting the even more dire prospect, that the Allies are about to suffer such an overwhelming Cannae, that they will in a month or two be in no position to buy planes, sugar, wheat, or anything else.

The Germans have announced in Holland that the Dutch guilder will have a fixed relation to the German mark, and trouble-makers will be shot. Paris isn't taken yet, nor London, but the attrition of air-power in the present open hostilities works all to the favor of the Germans, and so far as machinery goes, they have it all in their favor and time works all for them. The people who make prices here may be discounting the defeat of everything that the thinking people of America love—everything. The picture may be that the Allies are to be defeated, humbled, and blockaded of the power to bring in anything of the things we are ready to send them or sell them. That, and scarcely anything but that, would explain the universal rout of steels, coppers, aviation, of sugar, wheat, lard, and every other essential commodity.

It may be that the market is saying that the Allies are to be defeated, in a humiliating and totalitarian way, and that it will be so total and so sweeping that there won't even be time for us to go in. Italy hangs on the flank and German troops are massed on Hungary. The Napoleonic wars began with the battle of Valmy in 1793 and ended in 1815, and it might take another 22 years for the national enthusiasm that is embodied in Hitler to exhaust itself and lose.

Another dismal prospect that the market may be forecasting or discounting is a Roosevelt victory at the Democratic convention and then in the November elections. Mr. Roosevelt's defense speech on Thursday rallied the market, but for less than a day. Second thoughts in the Street are that it was largely for foreign, particularly Italian, consumption.

The Italians can strike through Switzerland, and the change in modern instruments of war is such that the Swiss position is only a fraction as safe as it was twenty-five years ago—or for the last two hundred years. Switzerland might go as the Norwegians and the Dutch went—a victim and a gain for the Axis powers.

**War and the New Deal**

Turning to the purely domestic field, the stock market seems to be saying that the psychological impact of the war is going to result in strengthening the negative side of centralized government faster than the positive or constructive side. That seems to mean that the war is going to be interpreted as a mandate to Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal to stay in power. It seems to mean that business is going to be called on to make further sacrifices in furtherance of defense but that little is to be given to business in the way of concessions; in short, that business is to be asked to make bricks without straw.

Just what these sacrifices are to be would remain to be seen, but a mere return of the present Administration for four more years would be interpreted by speculators as reason enough to sell everything. The bad news would come along later. The Administration would be quite capable of thinking it up as it went along.

Yet, potentially, the war news might be given quite a bullish interpretation. It might mean the soft-pedaling or repeal of a host of anti-business legislative items. For instance, the pending La Follette bill might be thrown out. Aimed at "oppressive labor practices," it would prevent employers from protecting their property against spies or saboteurs, prohibit use of "labor spies" or armed guards, and give labor organizations highly preferred status no matter how badly riddled with fifth-column operators.

The war news might mean the emasculation of the anti-trust prosecutions which prevent employers since the Madison Oil decree from any kind of co-operative action which might remotely affect prices. It might breach the Walsh-Healey Act requirement of a 40-hour week and the Fair Labor Standards Act which penalizes a week over 42 hours (40 hours after Oct. 24).

**Implications If New Deal Wins**

It remains to be seen what is to become of the impending alleged national emergency arising out of the totalitarian defeat of the Allies. If the reformers capture the emergency, as the stock market seems to be saying they will, then we shall have a continuance of New Deal protection and spending for obsolescent groups, plus—the costs of the war imposed on business.

It is possible that the Allies may be totally defeated, and that this may result in the victory of the New Deal at the polls in November, and the humbling of American business through the pursuance of New Deal policies for "another four years."

The bottom of the market may appear when, as, and if, a political defeat begins to look likely for the anti-business forces in the American community.

That might result in the following thinking.

The new-fangled "savings" theory is that so many people save so much that it's annoying; their savings should be taken away. Now comes a war emergency and a first-class argument for grabbing these savings. It gives a method for financing war expenditures without cutting down anybody's real standard of living at the moment—and neither those with war nor those with reform at the front of their thinking take any account of long-term implications. So let the savings be taken. "The American world will get along just the same"—the thinking might run. That's bullish for American industry.

There's another bullish argument. It is that for the prosecution of mechanized war the Administration is all wrong and the real need is not for those huge and typical appropriations that Mr. Roosevelt is always calling for—always with a certain sum for him to use as he chooses—but merely for enough to allow mechanized industry in machine-tool areas with machinists' help to produce the lathes, dies, jigs, and so on that United States needs For instance, Boeing, Pratt & Whitney, and Lockheed, already have well-built apprentice programs. Let them go on with them.

**Need for Rise in Tool Making**

American machine-tool capacity is up 40 per cent since September on Allied orders; let it go up further on Army and Navy orders. There are only 55,000 qualified turret lathe operators in the country; let the responsible industries step up the total. Pratt & Whitney have multiplied their capacity four times in two years and are moving to five times; United Aircraft's Hamilton-Standard have tripled their capacity in two years; Allison, through use of Cadillac capacity, have doubled their capacity in the last two years. There is even a possibility that the automotive engineering industry may be persuaded to refrain from the usual re-tooling for 1941 in order to re-tool for war requirements.

We have a tremendous slack industrial capacity which might be used for waging war, in case the American people decide that Allied defeat or no-defeat we have to fight the Germans sooner or later. This will not be used in case the New Deal is reinstated. The program of Mr. Jerome Frank, retiring SEC head, before the War College, is significant in this respect; he outlined $15,000,000,000 of sacrifices the American public might be called on for without referring to the possibilities of using up slack in manpower and output capacity. That, of course, is the joker in all use of the saving idiom, which is avoided by radical reactionaries who know their business.

It is possible that second thought may have given the stock market jitters merely from Mr. Roosevelt's Thursday broadcast. For he outlined enormous expenditures to be made by the American people, while the plain fact is that only in a few industries, and in a few departments of those industries, are real sacrifices necessary so far.

There is a shortage of men in the machine-tool industry. There is a shortage of heat-treating and forging personnel in the steel industry. So far, outside of these, the real shortages in American industry are in nothing except confidence and self-respect. The war may turn out to be a first-class means for the political-minded to triumph over the industrially-minded—or the reverse. The stock market says the reverse. It says the worst is going to become fact.


★4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller Treasurer. for Information and statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST. ORLANDO FLORIDA



OBrion Russell & Co.
*INSURANCE*
*of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540


## NAM Favors Defense, Free Enterprise

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—"No profit in war" was described as the policy of the National Association of Manufacturers by its President, H. W. Prentis, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., before 2,000 Pacific Coast business leaders.

He spoke at one of the series of business leadership conferences the National Association is holding in 37 cities.

The association and business as a whole, he declared, approve an adequate national defense, but oppose any idea of participation in war.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Carrying its "Mobilization for Understanding of Private Enterprise" into the far West, the National Association of Manufacturers is striking a responsive note in Pacific Coast industrial centers.

This area, although remote from Europe, is being quickened into action by tragic events in the Old World. The prevailing thought is receptive to the Association's "Mobilization" program, which is a counter-offensive against what its President, H. W. Prentis, Jr., calls "creeping collectivism."

As the results of collectivist systems in Europe become each day more apparent, American sentiment rallies to its traditional support of free private enterprise. At least, there is the indication of the hearty response given here to the gatherings organized by the N. A. M. in all the principal Pacific Coast centers.

Purpose of the "Mobilization" is to enlist all those who are sympathetic to free private, as opposed to public enterprise, in a definite campaign of vigilance and action to check the spread and application of foreign ideologies in the United States. Private enterprise is described as one of the three pillars on which must rest the structure of democracy, the other two being representative government and intellectual religious freedom.

Supporters of the program are invited to sign a "Pledge of Service" offering to help explain the merits and advantages of private enterprise in speeches, radio talks and letters to newspapers. The Association will use paid advertising in Washington, D. C., newspapers when necessary.

"There is a slight swing of public opinion today toward free enterprise," said Mr. Prentis in his address at the Industrial Leadership Conference held under the Association's auspices in Los Angeles May 14. He asserted that this was the result of the failure of collectivist devices to solve the nation's problems in recent years, notably unemployment.

"There is need of a great spiritual awakening in this country," said Mr. Prentis. "We have been too smug. There is need for a recurrence to fundamental principles, and an awakening of the religious spirit."

Speakers at the one-day Industrial Leadership Conference here criticized the support of collectivist doctrines to be found in many school textbooks, and in the sermons and speeches of certain clergymen. They asked members of the conference to go to teachers and preachers and urge, in a friendly manner, that the merits of free enterprise should receive at least as full a presentation as collectivist schemes.

Patriotic motives as well as an attitude of intellectual inquiry, it was stated, made such action imperative.

A feature of the afternoon session of the conference was a panel discussion on employment relations conducted in the manner of the popular radio program, "Information Please." A. C. Galbraith, Vice-President of the Union Oil Co. of California, acted as interlocutor, and leading industrialists from Los Angeles and other cities participated. Addresses were delivered by John C. Gall, counsel of the N. A. M., and Colby M. Chester, chairman of the board of the General Foods Corporation.

At an evening banquet session in the Biltmore Bowl, a fashion parade of products developed by industrial research was presented, featuring the materials known as Vinyon (American Viscose Corp.), Nylon (du Pont), Teca (Tennessee Eastman Corp.), Lastex (U. S. Rubber Co.), Koroseal (B. F. Goodrich Co.), Santoglass (Monsanta Chemical Co.), Chairanese (Celanese Corp. of America), and Fiberglass (Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp.).

A film under the Association's auspices, entitled "Your Town" and showing the importance of factories to typical American communities, was also shown.

E. S. Dulin and Reese H. Taylor, directors of the N. A. M., presided at the afternoon and evening sessions respectively.

*Business Mobilizes*

H. W. Prentis, Jr.

President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

## Wabash Authorized $9,150,000 Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Wabash Railway to issue and sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at par $9,150,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates.

The order supersedes an earlier one authorizing the Wabash to sell $9,300,000 of equipment trust certificates to the RFC. After issuance of this order, the Wabash reduced by $150,000 the amount it sought.

Of the $9,150,000 loan authorized, the Wabash will use $6,400,000 to pay off promisory notes held by the RFC, and $2,750,000 in repairing, rebuilding, and modernizing 1,695 automobile box cars.

## War Extension Dims Outlook For Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that extension of the war to the Low Countries had injected a new element of uncertainty into an otherwise favorable outlook for gradual improvement in domestic business conditions during the next few months.

Prior to the German invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands, the bureau said, the industrial prospect and demand for farm commodities definitely pointed to gradual improvement this summer.

"Since then the smashing German drive, which may settle the war one way or another within a shorter period of time than most people had expected, has added an element of uncertainty. Early termination of the war, or mounting indication that it may end within a year or less, would necessitate complete reappraisal of the outlook. This is especially true if Germany should be victor."

The bureau said actual cessation of hostilities would affect the industrial situation in many fundamental ways.

"Anticipation of this by businessmen might so affect confidence, buying and inventory policies as to alter the trend of business activity during the next few months, even if these fears finally prove to be unwarranted.

"However, since the final outcome of the new German drive may not be known for quite some time, and since the new vigor of the war will, in the interim, tend toward intensified Allied buying of industrial products from the United States, appraisal of the probable future trend of business conditions over the next few months remains essentially unchanged."

The bureau said that if the war turned into a more vigorously conducted see-saw conflict on a new front, the effects on United States business conditions during the remainder of 1940 might be definitely stimulating.

## Class 1 Railroad Revenues in April Well Over Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American railroads reported today that 88 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $262,521,848 in April compared with $234,186,711 in April, 1939, and $370,924,278 in April, 1930.

The association said the 88 reporting carriers represented 83 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

The railroads had freight revenues of $216,309,559 in April compared with $185,680,740 in April, 1939, and $286,345,709 in April, 1930.

Passenger revenues totalled $24,600,479 compared with $26,617,304 in April, 1939, and $50,004,359 in April, 1930.

*Heads Bankers*

Clinton W. Schwer

Elected President of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking. Mr. Schwer is with the Personnel Department of the Chase National Bank.

## Commodity Prices Decrease 0.6 P. C. In Week of May 11

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.6 per cent during the week ended May 11, due to decreases in the price of farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

"The index," continues the report, "dipped to 78.4 per cent of the 1926 average and offset the gain recorded the latter part of April.

"In addition to the declines of nearly 3 per cent for farm products, and over 1 per cent for foods, minor decreases were registered for the hides and leather product, metals and metal product, building material, and miscellaneous commodity groups. Textile products and fuel and lighting materials advanced.

"The indexes for the raw material and semimanufactured commodity groups fell more than 1½ per cent during the week."

| Commodity groups | May 11 | May 4 | May 13 | P. C. changes to May 11, 1940, from May 1940 | May 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 78.4 | 78.9 | —0.6 | — | 2.6 |
| Farm product | 69.2 | 71.3 | —2.9 | + | 7.5 |
| Foods | 71.6 | 72.5 | —1.2 | + | 4.5 |
| Hides and leather products | 102.2 | 102.5 | —0.3 | + | 11.0 |
| Textile products | 72.3 | 71.5 | + 1.1 | + | 7.9 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 72.4 | 72.3* | + 0.1 | — | 3.2 |
| Metals and metal products | 94.5 | 95.0 | —0.5 | + | 0.9 |
| Building materials | 92.0 | 92.6 | —0.6 | + | 2.7 |
| Chemical and allied products | 76.8 | 76.8** | | + | |
| Housefurnishing goods | 89.9 | 89.9* | | + | 3.6 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 76.8 | 76.9 | —0.1 | + | 3.4 |
| Raw materials | 72.3 | 73.7 | —1.6 | + | 4.5 |
| Semimanufactured articles | 78.2 | 79.5 | —1.6 | + | 5.2 |
| Manufactured products | 81.5 | 81.6 | —0.1 | + | 1.4 |
| All commodities other than farm products | 80.4 | 80.5 | —0.1 | + | 1.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products and food | 82.5 | 82.6 | —0.1 | + | 1.9 |

*Correction. **Revised. †No comparable data.

## Banker Hits Proposal To Revamp FCA

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for the American Bankers Association contended that all private lenders would be driven out of the farm mortgage field if Congress approved Secretary Henry Wallace's proposals for revamping the Farm Credit Administration.

Charles H. Mylander of Columbus, Ohio, testifying for the association before a Senate banking subcommittee, declared also that some administration leaders were using distressed farmers "as a cloak" to destroy the present system of "farmer-owned and farmer-operated credit agencies."

Mr. Mylander, a director of the Federal Land Bank at Louisville, Ky., which is part of the Farm Credit system, opposed a bill sponsored by Senators Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Bertram Wheeler (D) of Montana and La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, which they say would liberalize and revise the system of government loans to farmers.

The witness disputed testimony by proponents of the measure that bankers were fighting it because they desired to hold up interest rates on farm mortgages.

"No statement could be further from the truth," Mr. Mylander said. "We oppose this bill because the American Bankers Association desires that this country shall continue to have publicly-chartered and government-regulated, but privately owned, local banking institutions, and not that our people shall be compelled to apply to a system of government-owned, politically-controlled institutions whenever they need or desire credit."

Mr. Mylander said provisions of the bill, if enacted, would result in a transfer of practically all farm mortgage borrowing to federal agencies.

"The country bank, the insurance company, the individual who now is lending money upon the security of farm mortgages will be forced out of that business," he said.

The banker asked the Senate subcommittee to consider the bill "with extreme caution" and to call in representatives of all interested parties before action.

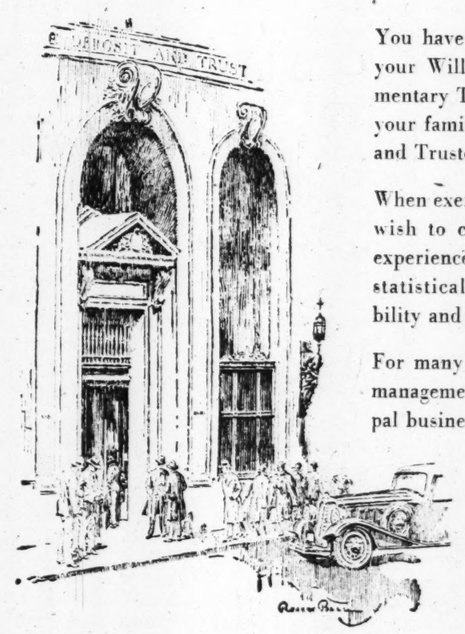
"In my humble opinion, as a city banker, it will be a sad day for the farmer when the Federal Land Bank system is discarded," he said.

## Auto Production Rises During Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports in its weekly survey of automobile activity estimated that the week's output volume would total 99,030 cars and trucks against 98,480 last week and 80,145 this week a year ago.

It added, however, that production appeared to be "embarked on a narrowly contracting seasonal course downward." Retail sales thus far in May were reported "well ahead of normal seasonal expectations."


Who Will Be Your Executor?



You have the right to name the Executor of your Will and the Trustee for your Testamentary Trusts; you have the duty, owed to your family, of naming a *competent* Executor and Trustee.

When exercising this right and duty, you may wish to consider our qualifications: wide experience in Estate procedure; continuous statistical investigation; financial responsibility and enduring management.

For many years this Company has made the management of Estates and Trusts its principal business.

You are invited, with your attorney, to talk to our officers regarding your Estate plans. No obligation is implied in such a conference.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
*At* ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

*Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.*

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## WheatCollapse Laid Mainly To Mass Hysteria

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—This week's wheat price collapse, wiping out paper profits built up laboriously since the start of the war and eliminating trading accounts involving more than 30,000,000 bushels, was blamed by market experts today primarily on mass hysteria accompanying the German blitzkrieg.

There were other important factors, however, in the housecleaning of weakly-held wheat that shook the grain trade from basement to rafters, lowering prices almost 30 cents from recent highs at one stage.

**Unparalleled in World War**

No price break so swift occurred during World War days, although there were sharp slumps. May wheat sold at 95 cents a bushel at the start of August, 1914, and closed out 10 months later at $1.64. September wheat sold as high as $1.31 early in 1915 but tumbled to 91 by mid-summer. There was another slump in 1917 after the United States entered the war and wheat prices had skyrocketed from $1.75 to above $3. Futures trading was halted and the price was pegged at $2.20 but trading in other grains continued.

The stage was set for this week's toboggan by the steady building up of open accounts since mid-February. Outstanding unsettled contracts in wheat increased from 80,000,000 bushels to a peak of about 130,000,000 just before the German drive began on the Western Front. By yesterday it had been reduced to about 97,000,000 bushels.

This increase of unsettled contracts accompanied heavy unseasonal marketing of wheat which had been under government loans and in which farmers were realizing substantial profits over loan rates because of steadily rising prices due to the war. May wheat worked up from 70 cents the day before Germany invaded Poland to $1.13 by mid-April. It closed yesterday at 86¾.

**Revision of Attitude**

When the German smash began and initial successes appeared there came a revision of ideas, coupled with a general fear. An outburst of selling Monday was followed on Tuesday by dumping overboard of much of the wheat held on margin or by persons whose attitude changed. Each cent decline brought in new distress liquidation and stop loss selling. Neither the length of the war nor its outcome, to say nothing of future world economic conditions, seemed certain.

Before the opening today wheat prices were 22-24⅛ cents lower than a week ago. Other grains slumped with wheat, rye losing 21⅞-22¼, corn 6⅞-8¾, Oats 3⅜-4¼, Soy beans 11-12⅜ and lard 85 to 93 cents.

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—Wheat prices collapsed again today, falling almost 10 cents a bushel, the limit permitted by trading rules, as the market was deluged with another wave of heavy selling orders inspired by reports of German successes on the western front.

Later the full 10 cent limit drop was reached with July contracts tumbling to 74⅝, the lowest for any contract quoted on the board of trade since September 1, 1939, the day the German invasion of Poland began.

At this point the price of wheat showed a maximum loss this week of around 34 cents a bushel, marking the sharpest and swiftest collapse of values ever witnessed in the market in the memory of veteran traders.

## U. S. Steel Corp. Issue a Success

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street investment bankers have claimed success for the public sale in a war-disturbed market of $75,000,000 in debentures of the United States Steel Corp., one of the biggest corporate flotations in recent years.

A spokesman for the underwriters said the syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. had disposed of about 95 per cent of the offering, with prospects full returns would show a larger proportion, despite the fact the timing collided with the news of Hitler's blitzkrieg in the low countries.

Having made all their plans, the underwriters decided to carry out the financing on schedule in the face of the crash in stocks and commodities yesterday and Monday. Top-grade corporate bonds also declined but resisted the war selling better than stocks.

Some dealers who participated in the offering said they found ready takers for the bulk of their portions, including insurance companies and other large investing institutions in the East.

Aiding the sale, they said, was the relatively short maturity of much of the issue. The debentures fall due serially up to 1955. They were priced to yield 0.375 to 2.65 per cent, according to the length of the maturity. Proceeds will be used for repaying outstanding 3¼ per cent debentures.

**Argentine Exports to U. S.**

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Figures released by the United States Consulate General show that exports to the United States increased 53 per cent in the first four months of 1940 compared to the similar period of 1939, mainly because of huge increases of wool shipments. Exports totaled $31,653,000 against $20,728,000 in 1939.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 11:50 a. m.**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s '45-'43 | 107.31 | 107.31 | 107.31 |
| 1 3¼s '46-'44 | 108.27 | 108.27 | 108.27 |
| 5 4s '54-'44 | 112.11 | 112.11 | 112.11 |
| 1 2s '47 | 103.18 | 103.18 | 103.18 |
| 1 2¾s '51-'48 | 106.7 | 106.7 | 106.7 |
| 6 2s '50-'48 | 101.26 | 101.25 | 101.25 |
| 3 2½s '53-'49 | 103.19 | 103.19 | 103.19 |
| 1 2¾s '54-'51 | 105.10 | 105.10 | 105.10 |
| 2 3s '55-'51 | 108.10 | 108.10 | 108.10 |
| 10 2¼s '53-'51 | 101.24 | 101.24 | 101.24 |
| 8 2s '60-'55 | 105.20 | 105.15 | 105.15 |
| 1 2¾s '63-'58 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 2¾s '65-'60 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.1 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 3s '49-'44 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 106.3 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 2 Alleghany cv 5s '49 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 2 Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 18 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 55 | 54½ | 54½ |
| 12 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 14 Am T & T 5½s '43 | 107 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 23 Am T & T 3¾s '66 | 105⅛ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 8 Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Arm Del 4s '57 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 16 Arm Del 4s '55 | 98¼ | 97¾ | 98⅛ |
| 19 AT&SF 4s '95 | 102¾ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 5 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 24 AT&SF 4½s'48 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 20 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65 | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s'48 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 5 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 10 B&O 95 st C | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| 9 B&O 2000 st D | 19⅜ | 19 | 19 |
| 13 B&O 96 st F | 19⅜ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 43 B&O cv '60 st | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 6 Ban&Aro cv 4s '51 st | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 46 Beth Stl 3½s'52 | 105½ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 10 Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 26 Bost & Me 5s '67 | 46 | 45 | 45 |
| 17 Bost&Me 5s'67 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 9 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 | 41⅞ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| 2 Bost&Me 5s '55 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 19 Bost&Me 5s '55 | 43 | 41 | 41 |
| 20 BklynManTr 4½s'66 ct | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 5 BklyUnEl 1st 5s'50 ct | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 91 | 90 | 90 |
| 5 Bkly U G 5s '57B | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 But&Sus 5s '51 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 84⅛ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 84 | 83⅞ | 84 |
| 4 Can Nor 4½s '46 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 8 Can Pac 5s '54 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 17 Can Pac 4s perp | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ |
| 4 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 6 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 4 C&O 4½s '92 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 6 Certain-td 5½s'46 '48 | 71½ | 70 | 70 |
| 22 C&O 3½s '96 D | 96⅝ | 96½ | 96⅝ |
| 1 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 4 CB&Q 4s 'II '49 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s I" '49 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 12 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct | 12 | 11½ | 11½ |
| 2 Chi & Erie 5s '82 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 19 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 |
| 25 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| 20 CMSP&P aj5s 2000 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 5 CM&StP 4¾s 'H9F | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 5 CM&StP 4½s '89C | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1 CM&SP gen 4s'89 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1 Chi&NW cv 4s'49 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 1 Chi & NW 3½s'87 reg | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 5 Chi Ry 5s'27 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 11 CRI & P 4½s'52 A | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 3 C R I & P rfg5s'34 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ |
| 5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 10 Ch & W Ind 4s'52 | 89 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 104 City of NY 3s B '80 wi | 80¼ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 86 City of NY 3s C '80wi | 89 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 CCC&StL gen 4s'93 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 ClevUnTgrm 5s'73 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 6 Col & So 4½s'80 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 |
| 2 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 35 Colmbia G 5s'52 May | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 4 Col Ry PW&L 4s'65 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 8 Comwith Ed 3½s'68 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 33 Comwith Ed cv 3½s'58 | 111⅜ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 8 Comn Riv Pow 3¾s'61 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s'48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11 Con Edis 3½s'58 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 Con Edis 3½s'56 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 Con Oil cv 3½s'51 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Con Rys 4s'54 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 5 Consum P 1st 3¼s '69 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s'65 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 106½ | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Container 5s '43 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 9 Cont Oil 2¾s '48 | 106 | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Crane Co 3½s '51 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 10 Crucible Stl 4½s '48 | 102½ | 102 | 102⅛ |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1 Cuba RR 5s '52 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 6 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 Del P&L 4¼s '69 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 8 DRG 4½s '36 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3 DRG 4s '36 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 5 D&RG W 5s '78 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 6 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 15 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 23 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 3 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 3 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 3 Fairb Morse 4s '66 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 6 Firestne T&R 3½s '48 | 103⅜ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 50 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 7 Francis Sug 6s '56 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 18 Gen Am Inv 5s '52 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 4 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51 | 104¼ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 1 Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 10 Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 97½ | 97 | 97 |
| 7 Gt Nor 4½s '76D | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E | 81½ | 81⅜ | 81½ |
| 23 Gt Nor 4s '46G | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4s '46H | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1 Housatonic 5s 37 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 3 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s 54 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49 | 126½ | 126½ | 126½ |
| 10 Hud&Man inc5s 49 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 33½ | 33 | 33 |
| 4 Interb R Tr 6s 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 12 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66ct | 71½ | 71 | 71¼ |
| 1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 62 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 52 | 50 | 50 |
| 24 Int Paper 5s 55 | 95½ | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Int Paper 5s 47 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100½ |
| 12 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 27½ |
| 23 Int T&T 5s 55 | 31¼ | 29 | 29 |
| 7 Jones & Laugh St 4¼s | 93½ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 3 K C Term 4s 60 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 9 Keith B F 6s 46 | 102 | 101½ | 102 |
| 1 Ky Ind 4½s 61 st | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 10 Koppers Co 4s 51 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5s '42 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 13 LSM8 3½s '97 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 10 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| 5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 8 LehVal4½s 2003 asd | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| 10 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 10 | 9½ | 9½ |
| 3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg | 9 | 8½ | 8½ |
| 15 Libby McN & L 4s '55 | 100¾ | 10 ¾ | 100⅛ |
| 5 Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 Loews 3½s '46 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 13 Lone St G 3½s '53 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Long Is rfg 4s '49 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 10 Long Is rfg 4s '49 st | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 82½ | 82½ | 82⅛ |
| 1 Mahitow G & M3½s'41 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 Marion SlShov 6s'47 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 12 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 100¼ | 99⅜ | 100 |
| 2 M&SL en 5s '34 ct | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 22 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| 3 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 11½ | 10 | 10 |
| 4 M-K-T 4½s '78 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 23 | 21 | 21 |
| 4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 64 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 13 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 15 | 14½ | 14½ |
| 21 Mo Pac 5s '80 H | 15 | 14½ | 14½ |
| 22 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 Mob & Oh 5s '38 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 1 Monogah Ry 4s '60 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Montreal Tr 5s '41 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 4 Mt Vernon & Essex 4½s | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 11 Nassau El 4s '51 ct | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 11 Nat Distill 3½s '49 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 12 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 9 Natl Supply 3¾s '54 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 N Eng RR 4s '45 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52 | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| 1 NYC&Greenwd L 5s 46 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 22 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 49 | 47 | 47 |
| 19 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 42⅝ | 41½ | 42⅛ |
| 2 NYC cn 4s 98 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50¾ |
| 17 NYC & HR 4s 42 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 5 NYC Lin Sh 3½s 98 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 13 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A | 52 | 51 | 51 |
| 14 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78 | 45 | 44 | 44 |
| 25 NY Ch&StL 4s 46 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 8 NY Conn RR 4½s 53 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 1 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 5 NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 |
| 5 NYNH&H 67 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s 57 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 NY O&W rfg 4s 92 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 5 NY O & W gen 4s 55 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1 NY Ry 6s 58 st | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 13 NY W&Bost 4½s 46 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Norf Sou 6s 61 ct | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 22 Norf Sou 5s 61 A | 10½ | 10 | 10 |
| 9 Nor Am Co 3½s 49 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 Nor Cen 4½s 74 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 30 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 50½ | 50 | 50 |
| 3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C | 46 | 45 | 45 |
| 6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 46⅛ | 45 | 45⅝ |
| 4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 41 | 38½ | 38½ |
| 16 Nor Pac 4s '47 | 63½ | 63 | 63 |
| 5 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67 | 107⅜ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 106 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 104⅞ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 8 Pac G&E 3¾s '61 | 109½ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 13 Pac Gas&El 4s '64 | 110⅜ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 Parmelee T 6s '44 | 44 | 43⅞ | 44 |
| 13 Pen Co 4s '63 | 100½ | 100 | 100 |
| 39 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 4 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 105⅞ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 7 Pen RR4½s deb '70 | 86⅛ | 86 | 86 |
| 2 Pen RR .s '43 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 4 Pen RR 4s '48 | 114 | 113⅝ | 114 |
| 6 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 85⅜ | 85 | 85 |
| 4 Pen RR 3½s '5 | 78½ | 78⅜ | 78½ |
| 2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 1 Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 2 Pere Marq 4s '56 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 18 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C | 110⅜ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 38 Phila Co 5s '67 | 104⅜ | 194½ | 194⅝ |
| 5 Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 109¼ | 108⅞ | 109¼ |
| 3 Ph ReadC&I cv 6s '49 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 11½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 23 Phillips Pet 2¾ '48 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 5 PCC & StL 4½s '77 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 17 Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 68½ | 67¼ | 68 |
| 13 Por Ri A Tobés '42 | 73 | 70 | 70 |
| 7 Por Ri AT 6s '42unst | 73¼ | 73 | 73⅛ |
| 14 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 17¾ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ |
| 10 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 Readg 4½s '97A | 65⅞ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw | 98½ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 18 Republic Steel 4¼s61 | 94 | 93½ | 93½ |
| 2 Republic Steel 4½s '56 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1 Richfield Oil 4s '52 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 RI Ark & La 4½s '34 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 Rutland 1st 4½s '41 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 10 St L S F 5s"50B | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 37 St L S F 4½s '78 | 3½ | 3 | 3⅞ |
| 2 St LSF 4½s '78 ct st | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 2 St L S F 4s 50 A | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1 St L S F 4s 50A ct | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 4 SA&A Pass 4s '43 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3 San Diego G&E 4s '65 | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 2 Schulco 6½s '46A st | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 31 Seab A L cn 6s '45 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 15 Sea A L 4s '50 st | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| 3 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 Shell Un 2½s '54 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 3 Simmons cv 4s '52 | 98¼ | 98 | 98 |
| 10 Socony-Vac 3s '64 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 19 So Bell T&T 3s '79 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 5 So Cal Gas 4s '65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 So Car Pow 5s '51 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 Tex Corp 3s '59 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 106⅛ | 106¼ | 106⅛ |
| 56 Third Ave ad 5s '60 | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 45 Third Ave 4s '60 | 49⅜ | 48⅞ | 49 |
| 9 TideWatAssoO3½s '52 | 105⅛ | 105¼ | 105⅛ |
| 3 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60 | 83 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106¾ |
| 35 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 113⅞ | 113 | 113 |
| 3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | | | |
| | 108 15-32 | 108 15-32 | 108 15-32 |
| 2 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 12 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 18 US Steel 3¼s '48 | | | |
| | 103 13-32 | 103 13-32 | 103 13-32 |
| 1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Utah P&L 5s '44 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Va El & Pow 3½s '68 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 7 Virginian Ry 3s | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 12 Wabash rfg 5½s 75 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 4 Wabash 4½s 78C | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 2 Walker H 4½s 45 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 7 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 4 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 23½ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 10 West Pen P 3½s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3 West Shore 4s 2361 | 43¼ | 41 | 41 |
| 4 West Va P&Pap 3s 54 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 8 Wetch Lt 5s 50 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 3 Westch Lt 3½s 67 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 Western Un 5s 51 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 Western Un 4½s 50 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 1 Wilkes B&E 5s 42 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 3 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ |
| 4 Youngst S&T 4s 61 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 39 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 70½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 70½ | 70 | 70½ |
| 28 Argentine 4½s 71 | 88⅛ | 88 | 88¼ |
| 13 Argentine 4½s 71 | 76½ | 76 | 76½ |
| 3 Australia 4½s 56 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | ⅞46⅞ |
| 5 Austria 7s 57 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 Belgium 7s 55 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 1 Belgium 6½s '49 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 14 Brazil 8s '41 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 23 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ |
| 8 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ |
| 22 Canada 5s '52 | 90⅞ | 90¼ | 90½ |
| 18 Canada 4s '60 | 80½ | 80 | 80½ |
| 7 Canada 3¼s '61 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 2 Canada 3s '67 | 69½ | 69 | 69½ |
| 3 Canada 2¼s '44 | 88 | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 Chile Mtg Bk 6¾s '61 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 Chile MtgBk6s'62 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 4 ChileMtgBk6s62asd | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 2 Chile 6s f1Jan asd | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 1 Chile 6s '61 Feb | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 3 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 2 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan | 20 | 19½ | 19½ |
| 1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 1 Cuba 4½s 77 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 2 Cuba 4½s 49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 Denmark 5½s 55 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 |
| 1 Dom Rep 5½s 26-40 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2 Estonia Rep 7s 67 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2 French 7½s 41 | 86 | 85 | 85 |
| 18 French 7s 49 | 112 | 110 | 110 |
| 4 Ger Gov 5½s 65 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 5 Ger Gov 5½s 65unst | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 3 Ger Govt 7s 49 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16¼ |
| 6 Haiti 6s 52 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 Italy 7st '51 | 41½ | 41 | 41 |
| 10 Japan 6½s '54 | 81 | 80½ | 80½ |
| 7 Japan 5½s '65 | 62 | 61½ | 61½ |
| 24 Milan City 6½s '52 | 30 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 N Sou Wales 5s '58 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 4 Orient Dev 6s '53 | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ |
| 1 Panama 5½s '53 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Peru Dbuco 7s '47 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 22 Peru 7s '59 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 |
| 8 Peru 1st 6s '60 | 7¼ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 2 Porto Alegr 8s '61 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 1 Prague 7½s '52 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 Pueensld 7s '41 | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ |
| 4 Rio de Jan 6½s '53 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40 | 25 | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52 | 56 | 55⅞ | 56 |
| 12 Tokyo City 5½s'61 | 54⅝ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 1 Tokyo City 5s '52 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 11 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53 | 57½ | 57 | 57 |
| 2 Urug a1 3¾s4s4½s'79 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 5 Urug 4¼s4½s'78 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 5 Yokohama 6s '61 | 57 | 57 | 57 |

Bond sales (in dollars) total today 3,508,000, previous day 9,729,000, week ago 3,489,000, year ago 2,565,850, two years ago 2,663,000. Jan. 1 to date 676,534,000, year ago 667,285,150, two years ago 695,037,730.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, May 18

| | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: Demand | $3.22½ | $3.24 | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 3.23 | 3.24½ | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0183 | .0185¾ | .1695 |
| Belgium—belga | †† | †† | |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2235 | .2150 | |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | †† | †† | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | †† | †† | |
| Sweden—krona | .2375† | .2375† | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | †† | †† | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | †† | †† | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0066 | .0066 | .0220 |
| Finland—finn'k | .0200x | .0200x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1765x | .1765x | .2961 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0325x | .0325x | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0

# 'Back England to the Hilt' Wins Applause on West Coast

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—The day after Germany had invaded the Netherlands and Belgium, several hundred of San Francisco's most prominent businessmen and industrial leaders gave enthusiastic and prolonged response to a Commonwealth Club speaker who advocated that the "United States back England to the hilt" and that "we Americans should pray, watch, and fight" to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Dr. Walter Morritt, former professor at the University of Turin, Italy, who spent last summer in Italy and was in that country 25 days after the outbreak of the European War, won enthusiastic applause when he declared "it is cheaper for the United States to support England than to stand off."

The traditional isolationist attitude of the West was surprisingly lacking from the reception the speech received. Indeed a feeling of excitement seemed to be running through the audience, not made up of inexperienced citizens but the most sober thinkers of the city, and it was being predicted on many sides that the United States would be in the war before the year's end.

Such an attitude is directly contrary to that generally believed to exist on the part of Westerners.

Dr. Morritt in explaining why Italy had waited eight months without going into the European War insisted that it was not because Premier Benito Mussolini was a man of peace or that the Rome-Berlin Axis was weakened or because "Caesar was growing old" but because Signor Mussolini no longer controlled Italy. "Il Duce is no longer master in his own house," he quoted Italians as saying.

Dr. Morritt said that today the Italian people were Italy's rulers, that the Army detested the Germans, that the people themselves detested the Germans, and that King Victor Emmanuel was today more than ever entrenched in the hearts of Italians.

"Mussolini must go where the people want to go," Dr. Morritt said. "If he was left to himself he would plunge into war; to share some of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, but his people are weary of poverty, weary of taxes, weary of the Fascist hierarchy. They do not want Italy to war."

Insisting that many leaders of the Italian Army were anti-Fascist, Dr. Morritt said that on every hand in Italy the people were ridiculing the party, telling jokes about it, and scorning the idea that they might be subjected to arrest by the secret police. He said that the people were weary of paying 38 per cent of their income out in taxes, of burning charcoal to run their cars, of not having enough food or proper clothing. He said wages had gone up 20 per cent; living costs 50 per cent in Italy.

He predicted that after 18 years of Fascism the people were today ready and willing to seek the freer way of democracy.

In making this prediction, Dr. Morritt also declared that if it took the Italians 18 years to tire of totalitarian rule, it would take the German people less time than that to resent it, and that they would seek to overthrow it. He praised criticism of the British Government in Parliament and said it was good for democracy. "England is determined to keep her democracy even in the midst of a vital struggle," he said.

The speaker concluded with an appeal to strengthen American democracy by building it upon character and religious faith.

## Oil Trade Ready For Air Fleets

TULSA, Okla., May 18 (AP)—If the United States builds 50,000 warplanes there will be plenty of gasoline to keep them in the air, today.

Frank Phillips of Bartlesville, Okla., whose company has been a leader in development and commercial production of high test gasoline, declared:

"When the Government has built 50,000 airplanes, the oil industry will be able to supply not only adequate quantities of aviation gasoline, but of a grade much higher in quality and efficiency than is now being used by belligerent nations."

Other oil men here for the Eleventh International Petroleum Exposition said any needed step-up in production could be made to keep pace easily with the manufacture of aircraft.

## Arms Plan Decried By Seamen's Group

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP)—The Maritime Federation of the Pacific said in a statement yesterday that President Roosevelt's "billion dollar arms budget is a war budget, not a defense budget and heightens our drive toward involvement in the war.

"It will mean the speed-up in industrial plants, scrapping of wages and hours legislation and all the social legislation measures which by providing jobs and alleviating the unemployment problem would enable America to solve its problem without going to war.

"The hysteria, accompanying the appeals for 50,000 planes and a staggering war budget, is designed to hasten our involvement in the war—a war which must ultimately be fought by the working men of America. Labor has nothing to gain by such a program, and has its life to lose."

The Federation represents a dozen longshore and seafaring unions, comprising a total membership of some 45,000 men.

## *Hunter Students Go to Coal Mines*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 18—Students at Hunter College here are getting down to rock bottom in their study of geology and geography. Equipped with mine lamps and rubber boots, a group of 27 girls visited an operating anthracite coal mine in Coaldale, Pa., yesterday.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

CANVASSING AGENTS, residing in the U. S. of America, wanted for sale of women's and men's HANDEMBROIDERED and MONOGRAMMED HANDKERCHIEFS from SWITZERLAND. Residents in high class residential sections only. Applications to ED. STURZENEGGER A. G. St. Gall, Switzerland

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 161 West 54th Street—13th floor, S. E. exposure, magnificent view, cool; summer sublet, 3 charming rooms; artistically furnished; piano-radio; $100 month. ANTHON.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**BOSTON**
*Adjacent to The Mother Church*
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
*Rates Upon Request*
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 6482

### FLORIST INSTRUCTION

FLORIST—BE ONE
Individual Instruction. Fresh Flowers.
JESSIE C. IRELAND FLORAL STUDIO
2608 So. Hoover. PR. 0994 Los Angeles

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, 82 St. Stephen St.—Board and room with care if necessary, for rest and study; rates reasonable; near church; nurse in attendance. Com. 4459.

### PAYING GUESTS

**SEA PINES** On Cape Cod Now Open
Large estate; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

### RANCHES FOR SALE

16,000 acre sheep ranch near Helena, Montana; 500 acres irrigated, fenced and cross fenced; attractive price and terms. H. C. SKARIE, Box 134, Bozeman, Montana.

### REAL ESTATE

6,000 ACRES improved producing N. D. wheat farms, 60 to 800 acres; sold in one block for low cash price; crops insured; good community; schools and university; rural electricity; liquidating estate; real opportunity for land wholesaler. TRUSTEE, 5711 Metro Station. Los Angeles, Calif.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street BO. 8-7030

REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 38 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

### Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—3 unusually cheery rooms in private home, residential section, walking distance Fair; reasonable; garage; parking. UTTLEY, Fl. 9-8982-R.

FLUSHING N. Y., 144-81 Roosevelt Ave., Fl. 9-0395—Two double rooms; comfortable beds, excellent location; good transportation; mile from Fair; parking; reasonable. ROBERTS.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 33-73 157th St.—Charming home, airy, sunny, double and single, quiet private family, reasonable rates, near Fair, good transportation. Shofield, Fl. 9-0539.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 36-35 Bowne St.—"The Willows"; beautiful estate; lovely historic section; 5 min. Fair; double, single, suites for families; special spring rates. Fl. 3-0056.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 154-11 Ash Ave., near Murray St.—Very attractive rooms, twin beds, for discriminating guests; reasonable; free parking. RITTERBUSH, Ind. 3-2490.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Unusual room available Annual Meeting or longer; private home, no other guests; quiet, airy, extended view; nr. The Mother Church. Tel. eves. Com. 2170. Box B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SALESMEN WANTED

A WORTHWHILE business to supplement your regular occupation is offered in a book agency handling books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Chicago

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRINCETON freshman, good character references, desires position July and Aug. to tutor and companion younger boys; go with family anywhere; careful driver; good swimmer. Box N-39. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LINCOLN ZEPHYR and BUICK
We have 2 chauffeur driven cars; 1938 Lincoln Zephyr 4 door sedan, radio and heater, and 1939 Buick Special 4 door, radio and heater; both cars with low mileage; like new. Tel. Longwood 5757 (Mass.).

1938 CADILLAC FLEETWOOD—5 passenger sedan; driven 15,075 miles; gray color; condition excellent; $1085. D. O. Hussey, President 7823 (Mass.).

GOOD USED CAR VALUES
'39 Ford D. L. Tudor ..... $585
'38 Ford D. L. Fordor, radio ..... $485
'37 Ford Club Coupe ..... $315
'35 Ford D. L. Tr. Sedan ..... $175
Hoover Motors, Inc.
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CASCO BAY — Furnished summer cottage, six miles Portland, all conveniences. Guy P. Clement, Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Palm Circle Villas —Ocean front cottages with individuality; accommodating three to five persons each; restricted clientele; reservations advised. Box 5336, Seabreeze Station.

FOR RENT—Island in Rangeley Lake, Maine —26 acres; log camp unusually planned, situated on high ground, 100 foot covered porch, livingroom, diningroom, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, pantry, kitchen, storeroom, ice house; open fireplaces; guide's camp and bath separate; completely equipped to accommodate family of six or seven persons; running water and boats; references required. Mrs. B. F. Dickson, 3500 35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE, furnished cottage on ocean front at Humarock Beach; 5 rooms, modern conveniences, screened piazza, garage. Call Braintree 1599 for appointment (Mass.).

PENOBSCOT BAY—Small furnished cottage; electricity, wood stove, low rental for season. Mrs. G. H. Barbour, Sargentville, Maine.

PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE — Furnished modern log cabin on ocean, electricity, fireplace. Box C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### COUNTRY BOARD

WARREN, Mass., The Cutler Farm—A beautiful farm for rest, study and enjoyment of New England countryside; all modern conveniences throughout; quiet, restricted; fresh farm produce; all home cooking; price reasonable.

### ELEVATORS

Home Lifts Stair Travelors
Avoid Stair Climbing
GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN CO.
122 Fulton St., Boston CAPitol 3762

### FLORISTS

CACTUS PLANTS
Best selection, will grow anywhere, different varieties $1.50 a doz; small hand-painted Indian pottery $1.50 a doz. Municipal Flower and Gift Shop. Flowers and plants for all occasions delivered anywhere, anytime. Car. 9053, 327 Dudley St., Roxbury, Boston, Mass. Samuel J. Miller, Florist.

### FOR RENT

BEAUTIFUL 12-room Colonial house, modern, steam heat; 12 miles north of Boston; lavatory first floor; suitable for 1 or 2 families; 12½ acres; henhouse for 1,000 hens; fruit trees; large barn. Box C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HEART OF WHITE MOUNTAINS
FOR RENT—Quaint, modernized, 10-room farmhouse, furnished; all conveniences, fireplace, sleeping porch 30x16, garage, boat, 50 acres on lake and trout stream, Woodstock, N. H.; secluded yet easily accessible, mile from main highway; ideal for family. C. H. RAYMOND, Lawrenceville, N. J.

### FOR SALE

NEAR DUXBURY, MASS. — 17-room farmhouse, some repairs needed; 3 acres of land; 2 excellent beaches; make ideal summer home or small camp; price $1000. Write Box K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### FOR SALE OR RENT

CONOMO POINT, ESSEX, MASS.—6-ROOM HOUSE ON WATERFRONT; MODERN CONVENIENCES.

### FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

### HELP WANTED—MEN

MATURE man with camp experience, for tennis counselor; must be Christian Scientist; prefer a teacher. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, So. Portland, Maine.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Wanted capable woman for general work in nursing home; Christian Scientist preferred. 46 Green St., Lon. 9825.

COMPETENT attendant for elderly lady needing special attention, household duties. Write Box H-19, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED — Experienced saleswoman for ladies' shop, capable of assisting buyer; state experience (giving references), age and salary expected. Address Communications, Box N-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Nursery governess, experienced, well educated, kindly, sympathetic; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN, young, light housekeeping, cooking for young couple; lovely lake resort; summer; evenings, afternoons generally free; low salary. Rhinelander 4-8742 (N. Y. C.), morning 9 to 11.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, Fla.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional 1930 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

PLEASANT Outlook Home: transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Hollis 5-9484.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

NEW HOUSES—Modern, complete and beautiful; Bradford St. and Newbury Park section. Consult Henry Z. Perry, Builder. Tel. Needham, Mass., 0750.

### HOUSES FURNISHED

MEDFORD, MASS.—6 rooms; oil heat, refrigeration, screened porch; baby grand piano; fruit trees, garden; adults; garage; $50 mo. Mys. 5923-J.

### HOUSES TO LET

KATONAH, N. Y.—7 rooms, garage, new, economical country land, near station, school, hour from N. Y. C.; $75. Edwards, Tel. Katonah 538.

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for State Highway Construction in CHELMSFORD and LOWELL (F. A. No. 315A(2) and 315B(1) (1939), will be received by the Department at its office 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, June 11, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, charge returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $12,000. Minimum wage rates: $1.00, $0.70, and $0.68 for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Comm. of Massachusetts. May 18, 1940.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for HIGHWAY WORK on County Road in BREWSTER will be received by the Department of Public Works, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST), Tuesday, May 28, 1940, there and then to be publicly opened and read. Proposal charge: $5.00. Proposal guaranty: $150.00. Minimum wage rates are set. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works. May 18, 1940.

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for state highway and bridge construction in DANVERS (F. A. 272E (1) (1939) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, June 11, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $11,000.00. Minimum wage rates: $1.00, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor, except water boy. Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 18, 1940.

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for state highway reconstruction in CONCORD—ACTON—LITTLETON (F. A. 11 (3), 33A (2) and 33B (2) (1939) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, June 11, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $10,000. Minimum wage rates $1.00, $0.65 and $0.65 for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, May 18, 1940.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS, PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

# Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

*(Continued)*

### MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

### OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQUARE, 7th floor front, 1100 square feet, sunshine two sides, price $2.00 per square foot, Wesleyan Building, 581 Boylston Street, Boston.

### PAYING GUESTS

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

### PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Typewriting, mimeographing; moderate rates, prompt service. REctor 2-0447, N. Y. C.

### REAL ESTATE

HOMES
*For Sale or Rent*
in Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

OLD HINGHAM COLONIAL—No. 24 on picturesque Middle St.; square colonial, built 1700's; 9 rooms and sun porch; 6 original fireplaces, Dutch ovens, original hardware, hardwood floors on first floor, wide board floors on second floor; new oil, steam heat, new plumbing, 2 baths, shower; modern kitchen with fireplace; modern colonial decorations; ½ acre of land; fruit trees; 2-car garage; old shop; accessible; $9800. Call Hingham 0996 or Kenmore 2290 (Mass.).

WEEKLY specials; excellent 185 year old Cape Codder, renovated; to be sold to be moved, $15,000.00; choice new beach cottage, $5,500.00. Write Atwood and Son, Box 225, Orleans, Mass.

### GLASS KITCHEN

NEWTON, Mass.—5 room single, very beautiful, most modern; $500 down, 20 year 5 per cent plan. Robinson Mg't., Asp. 2763. Ask us.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; board optional; near Pub. Garden. Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delightful home in near-by suburb; with private family; especially attractive for summer; good meals. Shep. 6690.

### ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, Md.—Sunny room, convenient bath, 32 car, porch, employed lady. Mrs. E. P. McCusker, 3403 Hilton Road, Liberty 3848.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington Ave.—Front, double or single rooms, attractively furnished; clean, comfortable; transients, permanent. Mrs. Smith, Com. 5439.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen St., Tel. Com. 8868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mass., Apt. 6—Attractive, quiet room adjoining bath; nr. Christian Science church, HULIT. KEN. 9196.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 1 street floor; permanent, transient; walking dist. The Mother Church, Com. 9223.

BOSTON, 411 Marlboro St., S. S. 5—Large room with running water; river view; also single room; transients, Com. 9218. Privileges.

BOSTON, 45 Rutland Sq.—Extra large front parlor, suitable for business couple; also kitchenette apt.; a nice home. Com. 4145.

BOSTON, 21 Hemenway St.—Two furnished rooms, kitchen privileges, for two girls or married couple. (Wermuth) Ken. 4974.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent guests or tourists; convenient location; parking. LON. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms; home atmosphere; board optional; tourists, Long. 9054. MRS. BENK.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Desirable rm. for a woman in an apt. house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

N. Y. C., 430 West 116th St. (3-C)—Large, quiet, bright, attractive single-double, kitchenette, elevator; opposite university. UN. 4-8025. CRAM.

N. Y. C.—RAILING RESIDENCE CLUB, 2345 Broadway—College students' home, available summer rates; men and women; enjoy comfort in congenial, refined atmosphere; references. Traf. 7-4463.

N. Y. C., 205 West 57th—Attractive bed-sitting room, 3 windows, cool; World's Fair visitors accommodated. BURTON, Cl. 7-5420.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Large front studio, newly furnished, single, double; centrally located, excellent service.

N. Y. C., 102 E. 31st St.—Attractively furnished front room, large windows; for business woman; $6.75. MRS. JOHN RAMAGE.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th (Broadway) (Apt. 116)—Double $8.00, single (private bath) $10; board if desired $15; subway. STEWART.

N. Y. C., W. 96th St.—Clean, attractive front studio, suitable 2; piano, elevator; also single; near church, park. RI. 9-9459.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave.—Private family offers large front, running water; sunny single, private bath. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 506 W. 113th St.—Attractive front room; $5.50; kitchen privileges; elevator; near Columbia. (Apt. 6-B). CA. 8-3210.

PORTLAND, Maine, 144 Spring St. — Attractive, well-furnished rooms, just redecorated; transient or permanent; rates reasonable. Phone 2-6663.

### ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG woman desires room or will share another's apt. near 8th Ave. subway, N. Y. C. Business telephone Jamaica 6-5171.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADV and EDITORIAL—Young man, 33, with 10 yrs. above experience, wants Boston connection preferably with small organization or publication. Box N-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR and general man—White, living in Boston would like position; long experiences, best references. Tel. Com. 8773 (Mass.).

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE senior, experienced in care of children and high-class tea-room work, wishes summer position; excellent references furnished. MARTHA A. KANE, 1 Oakridge Way, Shrewsbury, Mass.

COMPANION, secretary, governess, reading, good driver, would travel; young widow desires position. Beacon 3643 (Mass.) or write Box C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, active, willing, references, moderate wage with Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. Stevens, 140 Murray St., Elizabeth, N. J.

### SUMMER BOARD

LAKE COBBOSSEECONTEE—11 miles long; home cooking, fishing, boating, finest golf course in Maine 1 mile; 6 miles from Augusta; circular on request. Lakehurst Farm, Manchester, Maine.

### SUMMER HOMES

EAST CHOP, Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Delightful summer home for rent with opportunity to purchase; well furnished, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fireplaces, garage; on water front; unexcelled bathing, boating, golf, tennis. Geo. E. Davis, Box 33, Randolph, Vermont.

CAPE COD — ELLISVILLE
For sale or season; unusual combination, 10-acre fresh and salt water property; attractive grounds; good boating and fishing; main house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 4-car garage, play house and stage; cottages, 7 rooms, 2 baths; 4 rooms and bath; same environment, all beautifully and completely furnished. DR. C. R. COWAN, 69 Bay State Road, Boston. Kenmore 1680.

FOR RENT, summer season, attractively furnished home on Cable Road, Rye, New Hampshire near the seashore; 6 rooms and garage; available June. For information write Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Summer rental or sale; 7 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, furnace, screened porch, interesting location, beautiful bay view, grounds, beach, right price, reasonable. Phone 1839—M. Address owner, 57 Orne Street.

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.
Cottage, 7 rooms, fully electrified; bath; garage; near bathing, land and water sports for children and adults; $300.00 for season. JOHN L. CASEY, 56 Washington Street, Providence, R. I.

RENT attractive cottage, Green Mountains, Lake Rescue, Ludlow, Vermont; 155 miles from Boston; accommodate six; boating, swimming, boat included, $300 June 15 thru Labor Day. Box 845, Waterford, New York.

### SUMMER RENTALS

OWNER'S ESTATE—Main house, guest house, studio; singly or in group; all modern conveniences; swimming pool; beautifully landscaped; secluded, centrally located on 100 acres; 1 mile Candlewood Lake, 6 miles Danbury, Conn.; attractive seasonal rental. Tel. Danbury 2278—Ring 2. Write Box G-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CASCO BAY, MAINE
Shore front cottage; 8 rms., bath, con. hot water, furnished, linen, silver; season $400.00. E. W. Byram, 90 Shepherd Rd., West Medford, Mass.

FOR RENT by the season—Studio apartment sleeping porch, fireplace, facing ocean beach, ledges and woods background. Write—"Ledgendsea," Rockport, Mass. Tel. 2021.

HUMAROCK BEACH, Scituate, Mass.—Cottage: 4 rms., bath, garage, near water front; Oliver St. Owner Mr. Morse on premises Sundays. Call Hyde Park 1718-R (Boston).

**Island Martha's Vineyard, Mass.**
Summer home 4-5 rooms; pine grove; two minutes' walk to beach; 500 yards to new Christian Science church.
H. M. and G. H. CHASE, 40 Court St., Boston

# Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

### SUMMER RENTALS

JUNE and July; furnished home, Point of Pines, Revere, Mass.; water frontage, electric refrigeration, telephone; adult family. Dr. H. L. Richardson, Phone Som. 9407.

LARGE, comfortable home on Nantucket Sound, completely furnished; references required. Address, Box 15, West Harwich, Mass.

MONADNOCK REGION—$250 for season; dear old house; furnished; all conveniences; 4 bedrooms; screened out-door room. S. E. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Tel. 0831.

MONTH of July; furnished camp on Chebeague Island, Maine, in Casco Bay; not a resort. L. G. Haskell, 858 Beacon St., Boston, Com. 3896.

OWNER'S SMALL PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE on Water's Edge
Charming, on state road, 19 miles Rochester, conveniently located; well furnished, electric range, refrigerator, toilet, running water, fireplaces; boat house. Write or call Fairview Lodge, Lovell Lake, Sanbornville, N. H. Tel. Sanbornville 59. Comfortable for four or six.

RYE, N. Y.—A brook, beautiful old trees, large yard—affords unusual privacy; near station; 5 rooms, sunporch, furnished; $75.00 monthly. Buchanan, 301 Purchase St., Phone RYE 1966.

SCITUATE, MASS.—At the seashore, 3 houses to let; all conveniences; private beaches. J. Harry MacDonald, Elm St., Scituate.

### SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Modern Cape Cod Cottage in restricted community one minute to private beach and harbor, rights conveyed; lot contains 19M square feet with large oak and pine shade; town has low valuation and tax rate. For appointment write—Box 234, West Harwich, Massachusetts.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

WANT A RADIO VOICE?
Voices trained, Victor records made. Bessie Poole, 162 Boylston St., Boston, Han. 0389.

### TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

**Alabama**

**BIRMINGHAM**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
*All Good Grades of* COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

Kaufman's, INC.
*Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs*
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

**MOBILE**

Gayfer's
*MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE*
*Style—Quality—Price*

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIELD COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX 1377

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

Diamonds—Watches
Modern Jewelry of Guaranteed Quality
FERD ZUNDEL
Jeweler 8 S. Conception St.

**MONTGOMERY**

PICKWICK *Cafe*
*Famous for Good Food*
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

*"Results, Not Excuses"*
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

**ALABAMA**

**MONTGOMERY**
*(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

*Visit* Sears *New*
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

Florida
BRADENTON
*Taste the Difference*
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Shoes Hose
*Milady's every need*

BRADENTON HARDWARE CO.
*Kyanize Paints and Varnishes*
12th St. and Seaboard Tracks

**CORAL GABLES**

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
HEINZ 57
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENTS
*with*
New Lasting Cream Waves
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING
PHONE 4-1034

**DAYTONA BEACH**

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

**FORT LAUDERDALE**

Modern Shoe Rebuilders
QUALITY SERVICE
322 South Andrews Avenue

Barlitt's Market
815 E Las Olas Blvd.
*Complete Line of* FOODS
PHONE 44

**JACKSONVILLE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
210 GRAHAM BUILDING
MARIE BLANCHARD
*16 Yrs. Experience*
PHONE 5-4760

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
*The QUALITY STORE*
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
28 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
*of Jacksonville*
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
*A Financial Stronghold*
51 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-3300

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
*Air Conditioned* *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

**MIAMI**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Interiors
Furniture Draperies
Floor Coverings Accessories
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St. Phone 3-3141

**FLORIDA**

**MIAMI**
*(Continued)*

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT
Distinctive Food
Distinctive Atmosphere
720 WEST FLAGLER
HARVEY'S DONNA-JEAN
1255 S. W. 22ND STREET

TANNER GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

*Cities Service Gasoline*
*Tires—Tubes—Batteries*
*All Leading Brands of Oil*
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning
555 S. W. 8th St. Ph. 2-8423
Pillows Made Better Than New

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

*Modern, Tropical, Colonial*
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

*Abstracts—Title Insurance*
*Escrows*
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 

## FLORIDA

### TAMPA
*(Continued)*

**White Star Laundry**
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944
Unusual Furniture — Reproductions Tables, Chairs, Living Room, Dining Room Pieces. New and used. Come in and browse around.
**Hall Furniture Exchange**
R 2-0553 208-10-12 South Blvd.

**Seminole Furniture Company** Incorporated
807-809 Florida Avenue
Furniture for any Home

**FARNER, INC.**
307 Zack St., Tampa, Fla.
**Air Step Shoes for Women**
**Red Goose and Buster Brown Shoes for Children**

Philco Radios
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
*"A home without music is a house"*
TAMPA, FLORIDA

### WEST PALM BEACH

**ALFAR CREAMERY CO.**
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE Refrigerators
**Burkardt's Electric Shop**
*Electrical Contractor and Dealer*
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

## Georgia

### ATLANTA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8: a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**LAUNDRY** DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
*An Institution of 50 Years Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
ATLANTA, GA.

**Weinstock's Inc.**
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 9 PEACHTREE ST

**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

**National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.**
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
*We carry workmen's compensation*
Call Jackson 2100
61½ Broad St., N. W.

**YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired**
*Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years*
**SHOE RENURY**
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

**Schneider & Son Jewelers**
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA

*Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of*
**FINE SHOES**
*for men and women*
**BYCK'S**
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

**OFFICE SUPPLIES**
**LITHOGRAPHING**
**PRINTING**
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

### MACON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
**DANNENBERG'S**
MACON, GA.
**Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store**
*Try Our Cafeteria*

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
**CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.**
216 COTTON AVENUE

**The First National Bank & Trust Company**
IN MACON
*Complete Banking Facilities*
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

## GEORGIA

### MACON
*(Continued)*

Paints and Wallpaper
**Sherwin Williams Co.**
454 Second Street Phone 6367

**Dixie Dairies**
*Dairy Products*
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

### SAVANNAH

**LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.**
*FURNITURE—RUGS*
*LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES*
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

**Globe Shoe Co.**
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
*Also Strutwear Hosiery*
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

**FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY**
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
*Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes*

## No. Carolina

### ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
**Cold Storage for Perishables**
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

### CHARLOTTE

**Biltmore DAIRY FARMS**
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
Sanitone
Damp Wash — Thrifty — Rough Dry — Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 8691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.AeE.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

## Europe

## Denmark

### COPENHAGEN

FONNESBECH
*The Ladies' Shop*
COPENHAGEN

## Netherlands

### AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van de LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen Heinz en Kellogg's Producten
Overtoom 71 Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

BOEKHANDEL GERNER
Overtoom 340 Carl du Jardinstraat 78
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21735
Binnen-en Buitenlandsche boeken
Bookseller

**Bloemenmagazijn "Violette"**
Beethovenstraat 67, Amsterdam-Z
Tel. 24292
Steeds ruime keuze snijbloemen en aparte planten
Flowershop

**FRUITHANDEL**
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9 hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 32300

### THE HAGUE

**'MAISON "DICKY"**
***Haute Couture-Modes***
Robes brodées—mi-confectionnées
Modèles exclusifs—Haute nouveauté
Mej: A. L. HEMMES
Antonie Heinsiuslaan, 21
den HAAG. Tel. 55.17.70

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
**SANDIG-LÜDGEN**
Furs — Pelteryen
Remodelling — Moderniseeren
157, Laan v. Meerdervoort Tel. 33.52.31

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dijkveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

## NETHERLANDS

### THE HAGUE
*(Continued)*

*Big-Ben en Falcon*
REGENJASSEN
prijzen van 5.90 tot 39.75
Heeden, Herenmode, Men's Apparel
RINGENOLDUS
Laan v. Meerdervoort, 494a den HAAG
Tel. 33.05.79

DRUKKERY
VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3 den HAAG
Telefoonnummers 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

LEVENSMIDDELEN PROVISIONS
Prinsestraat 11
Huish, artikelen Manufacturen
Tel: 11 21 74 (5 lynen)

**BRANDSTOF** BESTELLEN?
**BREURE** OPBELLEN!! FUEL **33.38.10**
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 88

MRS. **L. Bekker FLORIST**
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 331126

JUWELIERS BEDRYF
SIMONS
INKOOP—REPARATIES
VERKOOP
PLEIN 9a Telefoon 11 41 44
JEWELLERS

**PIANO LESSEN**
Concities een uur per week
Van af Fl. 5.00 per maand
**MEJUFFROUW E. C. BROESE**
Hanenburglaan 172. Tel. 33.01.44 Den Haag
Piano Lessons

### NETHERLANDS INDIES

### BATAVIA—BANDOENG

**Bonefaas**
Batavia Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

## Sweden

### STOCKHOLM

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
*Established 1874*
KUNGSGATAN 4

## Switzerland

### BASEL

**KIESER**
BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59
Bestecke Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. MARKEN
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

### BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM
AN EXCELLENT FIRM
*for*
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

**Wollenhof** AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18
*(Sewing Machines)*

**Helvetia**
WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
*Large Assortment*

**Zigerli & Cie**
SPITALGASSE 14
Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

**A. RUOF**
*Bijouterie—Orfevrerie—Joaillerie*
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

*All sorts of* BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29 443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

*Permanent Waving*
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English Spoken

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE
*(Continued)*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Büchler** AU DOCK
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
*The Shoe for Everybody*

### BIEL

Bonneterie
**E. & M. Tanner**
Hosiery se recommande MIT
**Schmid**-Schuhen
werden Sie immer zufrieden sein!
28 Nidaugasse
(Shoes)

### GENEVA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MODES
MARY-RÈNE
Coutance 30 *(Milliner)*

### INTERLAKEN

*When Visiting the*
**Bernese Oberland, Switzerland**
ask for
**Burri's eating Butter**
and
**Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese**
F. BURRI
Dairy Products Tel. 309

Raeuber & Co.'s
*Provision Stores*
*Groceries Preserves, Chocolates*
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

**INTERLAKEN—Matten**
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Damensalon Born
Frau L. Zwahlen-Born
Hauptstrasse Matten Tel. 590
Permanent and Finger Waving
Large Assortment of Toilet Articles

**INTERLAKEN — Unterseen**
Modes
KOCHER-GÖTZ
*Excellent Service Guaranteed*
Bahnhofstrasse
(MILLINERY)
MATERIALS *for* LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Also material for household use in well-known qualities from
Fr. SCHNEIDER-STETTLER

Molkerei K. Ryser
Käse — Butter
Rahm — Brienzermutschli
Gerberkäse Tel. 181 DAIRY

### NEUCHATEL

**Les savons Schnyder et la poudre Bienna 7 sont en ente dans tous les magasins.**
ZIMMERMANN S. A.
rue des Epancheurs ainsi que les savons de toilette.
(Groceries, Soaps, etc.)

MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
rue du Seyon Tel. 5.28.14
*Books — Stationery*

### ST. GALL

Carpets—Teppiche—Linoleum
**E. Kretz**
POSTSTR. 17 ST. GALLEN
**Karl Schöppl**
Highly Recommended
*Tailor*
ST. LEONHARDSTR. 12 Tel. 2.24.63

**Oil and Central Heating**
KÖPP
Installation of Sanitary Apparatus, Boilers
**MAX KÖPP**
Offers and Estimates Free of Charge
Vonwilstr. 25 Tel. 2.77.52

Ulrich HÖHENER
Gentlemen's Shirts
*made to measure*
Wool and Silk Materials
St. Leonhardstrasse 20 First Floor
Tel. 2.61.90

JEAN KÖNIG
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
*Sausages* Tel. 2.75.66

### THUN

J. R. BÄHLER'S Wwe.
Obere Hauptgasse 34
THUN POTTERY
HIGH CLASS CHINA
and CRYSTAL

### ZURICH

**Blumen-Krämer**
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkramer
(Floristes)

## SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH
*(Continued)*

**SCHÖNE FAHRTEN**
über
**HERRLICHE PÄSSE**
mit
**Luxus-Pullman-Autocars**
der Firma
**GIMPERT & BISCHOF**
Küsnacht Zürich
Tel. 91.11.11 und Tel. 2.76.00
Abfahrten beim Stadttheater siehe Tagblatt
(REMOVALS)

Zürich 6
Seilbahn
Rigiviertel
Telefon
6.49.11
**DREYER**
SPEZIAL-SALON
für
gediegene
MODERNE
FRISUREN
und
DAUERWELLEN
Erstklass-Service
(Hairdressing)

**Beurer**
*HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR*
Bellevueplatz
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1

**H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co**
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets, Travelling Rugs

**OTTO MEIER-HOTZ**
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.477 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

Best Quality Food
Vegetarian Lunch-Room
School for Cooking
Reform Müller
Rennweg 15 Autodienst
Tel. 5.69.36

*Willy Stutz*
MANTEAUX — COSTUMES
Rennweg 27, 1 Stock Tel. 7.75.59
Eingang Kuttelgasse
(Ready Made)

**GRAND COIFFEUR-SALON**
für Herren und Damen
Sihlstrasse 33. Im Glockenhof
K. IPS Tel. 3.69.45
Hairdresser.

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
**OTTO KUSTERER**
Rheinwardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

TAXI—BETRIEB
*Tag und Nacht—Autotouren*
L. JUNG, Hönggerstrasse 71
Tel. 1.34.66 (Taxis)

ALL SPORTS ARTICLES AND CLOTHING
**Sporthaus Bächtold**
Zurich, Ramistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

## Union S. Africa

### CAPE TOWN

**CONFIDENCE**

No matter whether you buy for yourself or for someone else, a great portion of the satisfaction and pride in possession comes from CONFIDENCE . . . confidence in the Store — its policy, its merchandise — its reputation — Cleghorns have acquired this confidence — based on years of faithful service and unfaltering adherence to high ideals.

We have just opened a super store at Johannesburg. Branches also at Port Elizabeth and Graaffreinet.

**Cleghorns**
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
*Head Office for South Africa*
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
*The Model*
*Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
*Grocers*
Daily Deliveries 96 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

### DURBAN

**SPENCER FOUNDATION GARMENTS**
Individually Designed for Comfort—Style—Economy
*Demonstration by Appointment without obligation*
Phone 36142
**DORIS MURRAY**
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
190 JUNIPER ROAD, DURBAN

## Union of South Africa

### DURBAN
*(Continued)*

**Hooper Motors** Pty. Ltd.
**OLDSMOBILE**
**VAUXHALL**
**CADILLAC**
**LA SALLE**
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service. Phone 22153

**P.S.** Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

*The Departmental Store with an Ideal*
At Your Service
Cheerily—Always
**Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.**
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

**ANSTEY'S**
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:—
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We Stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (Opp. Old City Market)
Phone 22493

**"STEVENS"**
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours. Under Personal Supervision. Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST ST.

THE **Moore Shoe Co.**
*For Satisfaction and Value in*
FOOTWEAR
368 West Street, Durban

**THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY**
FAMILY BUTCHERS
*Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed*
Specialities—Sausages, Polony, Waverley Hams and Bacon, Twin Streams Butter
STALL 20, NEW CITY MARKET
Warwick Avenue Phone 20221

### JOHANNESBURG

**BRENNER'S**
*Service Station.*
**"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"**
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

JUNE'S AND O. K.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc. Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
*Owned and Controlled by*
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Phone 33-3968 After Hours Phone 48-8258

Specialists in the etiquette of Flowers for Formal Occasions
MIRANDA
4 Aegis Buildings
Loveday Street
OPPOSITE RAND CLUB

**Fairhaven Private Hotel**
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

**DIAMONDS**
**Holland Diamond Cutting Works**
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices

His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

**Treasures of Eloff Str.**
(Our Only Address)
HANDBAGS
LUSTROUS PEARLS
SYNTHETIC JEWELRY
**TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.**
WALTER MANSIONS, 104A ELOFF ST.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

**Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.**
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG
*(Continued)*

**ADIE & CO.**
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

**KROONSTAD**
**Orange Free State**
**Middleslope Farm**
*A Home of Rest seven miles out of town on the Valsch River*
Delightful surroundings. Bathing, Tennis and Croquet. Motor Transport arranged.
MRS. HANSSEN, P. O. Box 136, Kroonstad
Telephone 2412

### PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S CAFE DE LUXE
*for*
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery and Catering
204 Church St. Phone 2639

FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
L. Godwin
285 Church St. Phone 4110

**ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE**
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
*"Value With Cheerful Service"*
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

### PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
**KULZ,**
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
*Mader Perms 25/-*
*Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.*
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
*The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear*

### SPRINGS

**D. A. McLEOD & CO.**
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

## Australia

### NEW SOUTH WALES

### SYDNEY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHIRLEY SHOES
*of Quality and Value*
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY PTY. LTD.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches, Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

**LITTLE DUTCH INN**
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
*Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.*
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
*Tie and Sox Specialist*
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

### QUEENSLAND

### BRISBANE

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

**PRYCE & READ**
*Invite You to See*
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

**ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.**
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

**OVERELLS' PTY. LTD**
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
*The Valley-Brisbane*
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

## New Zealand

### WELLINGTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays 6:30-8 p. m. Fridays evenings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## NEW ZEALAND

### WELLINGTON
*(Continued)*

*WHEN in Wellington*
*make this famous store your headquarters.*
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
*DIC on the Quay*
*WELLINGTON*

**JAMES SMITH LIMITED.**
*for Service*
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It aso offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

**THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.**
Fashionable Shoes
*with*
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS., LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtenay Pl.

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
*"The Friendly Shoe Store"*
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

*Let Flowers Carry Your Message from*
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

**DENHARD BREAD**
*Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour*
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

**COLLIE'S**
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
*QUALITY VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

**P. H. JAUNCEY**
*Portrait Photographer*
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-547

DOROTHY WELLINGS
*Importer of Model Gowns, etc.*
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

**Ora Hats**
*Millinery Specialist*
MISS ORA MESCHAELIS
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

**Martin Beauty Salon**
*Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists*
WE SPECIALIZE IN
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCELLING—HAIRCUTTING
11 Riddiford St., Broadway Rongotai
Oxford St., Levin

**STEWART DAWSONS**
*New Zealand's Leading Jewellers*
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## In Lighter Vein

**Divided Opinion**

Husband (listening to operatic radio program as wife enters from shopping): "Do you like Chopin, dear?"

Wife: "No, I get tired walking from store to store!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Not Stipulated in the Bond

St. Louis, Mo.

A branch line train of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was running more than two hours late and would inevitably miss a connection at Kansas City with a fast through train whose schedule to the West would not permit its being held that length of time. This caused much distress to a passenger confronted by unusual conditions demanding his presence in Salt Lake City at a certain hour, which, unless he completed his journey by plane, seemed impossible if the connection were not made. That alternative presented difficulties because of its expense.

Happily, an official of the railroad, with authority to act, was also a passenger; and when he learned of the circumstances, consulted map and watch for a few moments and then announced: "I have it. Let the gentleman leave this train at such and such a station (naming one a number of miles short of Kansas City), and we will telegraph the agent there to have an automobile in readiness for his transportation cross-country to a point where he can board the Limited."

And so it was arranged, to the great relief of the passenger. There was no obligation to do it, for tickets are sold with the explicit understanding that connections are not guaranteed, though naturally every effort is made to accomplish them. Nor was there any thought as to whether or not the passenger might possess "important connections," in consequence of which his needs should have consideration; that possibility did not enter into the equation, and there was no effort to capitalize upon it should it be found present. The incident represented just another of those human relationships, where one seeks unselfishly to help his neighbor; for, beyond and behind the rails, ties and equipment which seem to constitute a railroad, are the people who operate it, and whose impulses of head and heart give it an individuality.

**The Rebuke**

"On the right . . . form platoon!" roared the sergeant. The recruits carried out some kind of maneuver, which left him speechless He looked at them for a moment—two moments. Then his voice returned.

"All right," he said, in tones which no mere words can possibly describe. "Now take your partners for the Lancers."—Tit-Bits.

**Interesting Afternoon**

A young married couple, who lived near a famous golf course, were entertaining an elderly aunt from town.

"Well, Aunt Mary, how did you spend this afternoon?" asked the hostess on the first day.

"Oh, I enjoyed myself very much!" was the reply. "I went for a walk across the moors. There seemed to be a great many people about, and some of them shouted at me in a most eccentric manner, but I just took no notice.

"And, by the way," she went on, "I found such a number of curious little round white things. I've brought them home to ask you what they were."

And Aunt Mary produced from her handbag about a dozen golf balls.—Kentish Mercury.

## Party Fun

### Famous Partnerships

Famous Partnerships are combinations of words, which, when separated by "and," form familiar combinations. Examples might include "nip and tuck," "to and fro," "hammer and tongs," etc.

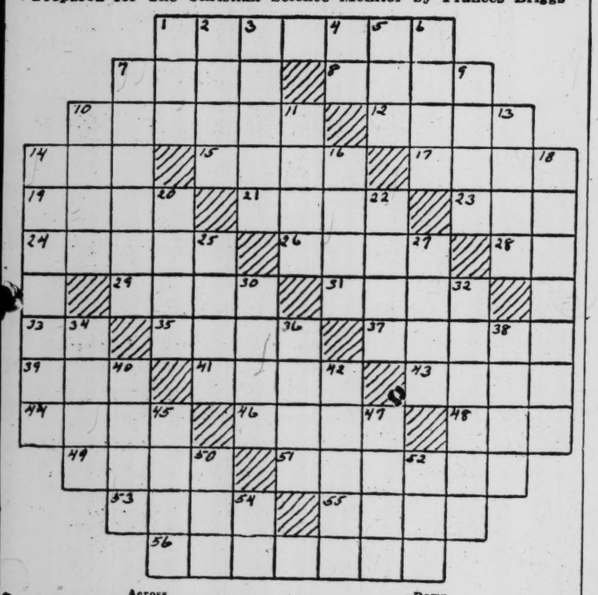
Each guest is furnished with pencil and paper. Fifteen minutes should be allowed for the guests to write down as many Famous Partnerships as they can think of. While there are countless pairs of words of this type, under the pressure of a time limit and the excitement of the game, it is surprising how hard it is to think of additional combinations after the first few have been set down.

After time is called, one of the guests starts reading the Partnerships he has written. As each combination is read, any other guest having the same Partnership signifies the fact. For combinations found on no other list, score 5 points; for those used by one or more other guests, score 1 point. After the first contestant has finished reading his list, a second reads from his list the Partnerships not duplicated on the first list, and so on until all the lists have been checked.

Famous Partnerships also provides an excellent method of finding partners where pairs are needed for games, stunts, or refreshments. Prepare as many slips of paper as there are guests and write a familiar word combination on each slip. Then cut the slips in two, so that the first word is on one piece and the remainder on the other. Put all the first words in one hat and the rest of the combination in another. The men draw the first words and the girls the remainder of the slips, and the guests match slips for partners.—W. P. K., Des Moines.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

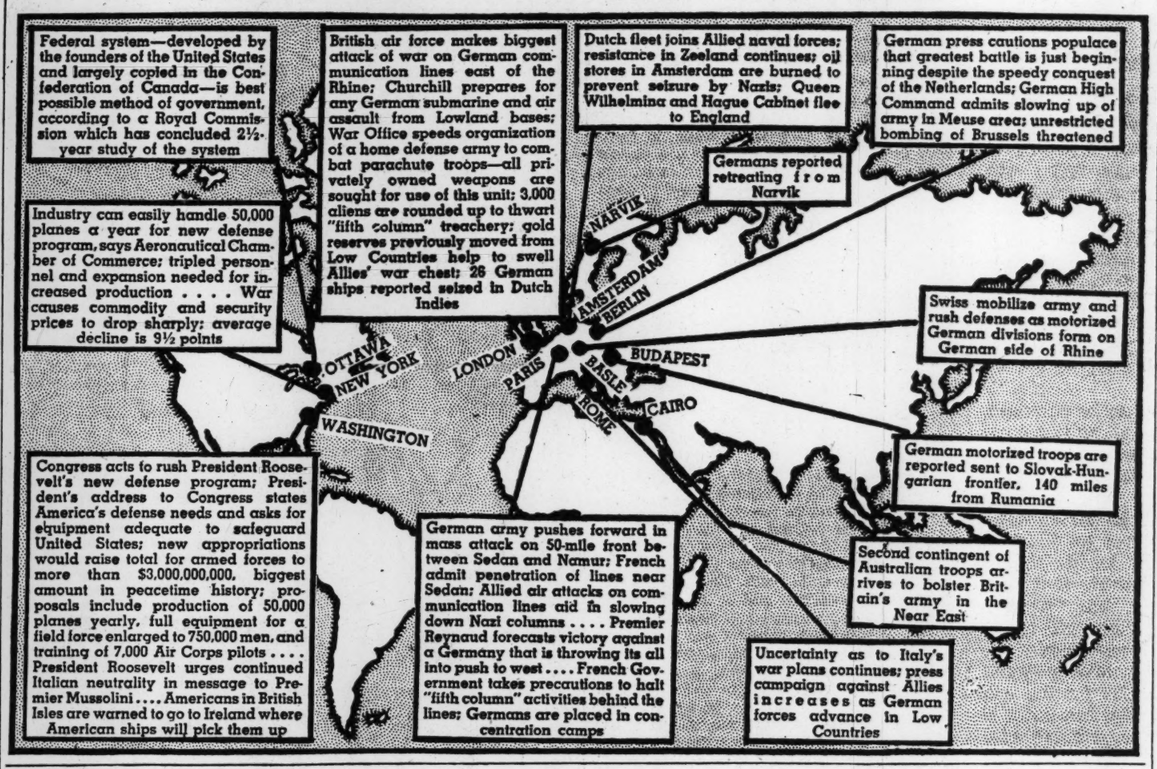
1—How is the maiden described in "House that Jack Built"?
7—According to Franklin, what is the stuff that life is made of?
8—What island is largest and southernmost of Marianas?
10—Where is Neodesha?
12—The horse in nursery rhyme was lost for want of what?
14—What is a tree mentioned in Bible?
15—What are cows called in certain Wordsworth poem?
17—Who is the earth goddess in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"?
19—What is a mountain of Greece?
21—The turkey buzzard is what?
23—What is a commune of Belgium?
24—Who was founder of family of Shumiteh?
26—What is a lake of eastern Manitoba, Canada?
28—What suffix is equivalent to "le"?
29—What is a seaport of northeastern Tunisia?
31—What is used to make brine?
33—What is symbol for silver?
35—Would a muntjac bark, roar, or purr?
37—Darda was son of whom (I Kings 4:31)?
39—Where is Kristiansand (abbr.)?
41—What is a wading bird related to the cranes?
43—Elephant's-ear is what?
44—What is a commune of Catalonia, Spain?
46—Who was father of Balaam (Num. 22:5)?
48—Would a baptist be a man, cap, or fox?
49—What small boat is known for its qualities in riding seas?
51—Who is eldest of three famous Barrymores?
53—Ballerinas dance on what?
55—Sephens are owls, hats, or rays—which?
56—What is a commune of Finland?

**Down**

1—Would a cabrilla have fins, oars, or buds (sing.)?
2—What is a city of Siberia?
3—Who was son of Micah (I Chron. 5:5)?
4—What Biblical king was very tall?
5—Where is Vyshnii Volochek (abbr.)?
6—What river flows to the Rhine at Bingen?
7—Apostle Paul was born where?
9—What is a commune of Toledo, Spain?
10—Who was Saul's father?
11—Who is a character in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
13—What is first name of author of "So Big"?
14—What is a commune of Piedmont, Italy?
16—Who was Greek god of love?
18—What is a seaport village on eastern coast of Palestine?
20—Who was son of Cos (I Chron. 4:8)?
22—What was surname of four brothers, famous English architects?
25—Munich is on what river?
27—A lath is what?
30—What do you call a native of Hofuf?
32—Oxford, England, is on what river?
34—What did the Argonauts of '49 search for?
36—What is a seaport city of Prussia?
38—Pertaining to the mouth.
40—What is the tone from whose harmonics a chord is composed?
42—Into what river does the Allier of France flow?
45—In what gait of the horse do legs move in diagonal pairs?
47—What sound would come from the king of beasts?
50—What affirmative answer is used in Bible?
52—What is a county of southern Nevada?
54—What is symbol for samarium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Federal system—developed by the founders of the United States and largely copied in the Confederation of Canada—is best possible method of government, according to a Royal Commission which has concluded 2½-year study of the system
British air force makes biggest attack of war on German communication lines east of the Rhine; Churchill prepares for any German submarine and air assault from Lowland bases; War Office speeds organization of a home defense army to combat parachute troops—all privately owned weapons are sought for use of this unit; 3,000 aliens are rounded up to thwart "fifth column" treachery; gold reserves previously moved from Low Countries help to swell Allies' war chest; 26 German ships reported seized in Dutch Indies
Dutch fleet joins Allied naval forces; resistance in Zeeland continues; oil stores in Amsterdam are burned to prevent seizure by Nazis; Queen Wilhelmina and Hague Cabinet flee to England
German press cautions populace that greatest battle is just beginning despite the speedy conquest of the Netherlands; German High Command admits slowing up of army in Meuse area; unrestricted bombing of Brussels threatened
Germans reported retreating from Narvik
Industry can easily handle 50,000 planes a year for new defense program, says Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; tripled personnel and expansion needed for increased production . . . . War causes commodity and security prices to drop sharply; average decline is 9½ points
NARVIK
AMSTERDAM
BERLIN
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BASLA
ROME
BUDAPEST
CAIRO
Swiss mobilize army and rush defenses as motorized German divisions form on German side of Rhine
German motorized troops are reported sent to Slovak-Hungarian frontier, 140 miles from Rumania
Congress acts to rush President Roosevelt's new defense program; President's address to Congress states America's defense needs and asks for equipment adequate to safeguard United States; new appropriations would raise total for armed forces to more than $3,000,000,000, biggest amount in peacetime history; proposals include production of 50,000 planes yearly, full equipment for a field force enlarged to 750,000 men, and training of 7,000 Air Corps pilots . . . . President Roosevelt urges continued Italian neutrality in message to Premier Mussolini . . . . Americans in British Isles are warned to go to Ireland where American ships will pick them up
German army pushes forward in mass attack on 50-mile front between Sedan and Namur; French admit penetration of lines near Sedan; Allied air attacks on communication lines aid in slowing down Nazi columns . . . . Premier Reynaud forecasts victory against a Germany that is throwing its all into push to west . . . . French Government takes precautions to halt "fifth column" activities behind the lines; Germans are placed in concentration camps
Second contingent of Australian troops arrives to bolster Britain's army in the Near East
Uncertainty as to Italy's war plans continues; press campaign against Allies increases as German forces advance in Low Countries

## Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

**RACCOON**

**The racoon is "coming back," now that the "coon" coat is no longer popular. No wonder—it took 25 skins to make one coat! Coons make good pets. They are wise and cautious, but have a boundless curiosity which often gets them into lots of trouble. Favorite foods are oysters, eggs, fish, frogs, slugs, nuts, fruit, corn, honey and bees! They have a habit of washing all meat before eating it.**

## Daily Quotation

*NEVER throughout our history has a man who has lived a life of ease left a name worth remembering.*—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## It Has Been Said of Mistakes—

Any man may make a mistake, but none but a fool will continue in it.—Cicero.

No persons are more frequently wrong than those who will not admit they are wrong.—La Rochefoucauld.

Show us the man who never makes mistakes and we will show a man who never makes anything.—H. L. Wayland.

It is only an error in judgment to make a mistake, but it shows infirmity of character to adhere to it when it is discovered.—Bovee.

The young fancy that their follies are mistaken by the old for happiness; and the old fancy that their gravity is mistaken by the young for wisdom.—Colton.

Whenever you make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind and then look forward.—Hugh White.

From the errors of others a wise man corrects his own.—Publius Syrus.

The Chinese say, "The glory is not in never falling, but in rising each time you fall."—Bovee.

That error is most dangerous which has a great deal of truth mixed with it.—Sydney Smith.

## Vocations

### Vines for the Home

Vines make a cheerful and decorative floral display in the home, and they last much longer than fresh flowers. A woman who possessed the knack of arranging these vines tastefully in bowls and vases, sold a number of housewives on the idea of allowing her to supply them with such plants every two weeks.

She charged anywhere from fifteen cents to several dollars for her work, depending upon the number of containers to be filled. Because she was able to find many of the vines in the surrounding woods and fields most of her income was all profit.

W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*And I will deliver thee out of the hand of the wicked, and I will redeem thee out of the hand of the terrible.*—Jer. 15:21.

## Monitor Movie Guide

**The House Across the Bay** (Wanger)—Melodrama about a gangster who escapes from Alcatraz intending to kill his misunderstood wife, turns his vengeance instead on a crooked lawyer, and is shot by guards as he seeks to return to prison. George Raft has the role of the gangster. Joan Bennett is the wife, and Lloyd Nolan the lawyer. Walter Pidgeon, June Knight, and Peggy Shannon are in the cast. —Adults.

**The Kreutzer Sonata** (Foreign Cinema Arts)—French film, with a story freely adapted from Tolstoy, accompanied by music of Beethoven. The plot has been arranged as a double triangle with the tragic outcome of the first used as a basis for the second. The narrative is told in deliberate fashion against a background of pre-Soviet Russia. Jean Yonnel, Pierre Renoir, Gaby Morley, Anne Roxanne.—Adults.

**Opened by Mistake** (Paramount)—Mixture of comedy and newspaper melodrama with Charles Ruggles in another of his bibulous journalistic roles as a sports writer plunged into a strange set of circumstances when a body is discovered in a trunk. Robert Paige, Janice Logan, William Frawley.—Adults and mature young people.

**The Primrose Path** (RKO)—Story of a raffish household in which the mother supports her husband, mother, and children by being what amounts to a street walker. The father is a broken-down intellectual, continually intoxicated. Grandma is an evil old woman. The elder daughter, an innocent in their midst, manages to escape from the sordid surroundings. Ginger Rogers, Marjorie Rambeau, Henry Travers, Joel McCrea.—Adults only.

**Typhoon** (Paramount)—Tropical melodrama photographed in Technicolor with a typhoon for climax, a forest fire, a roving submarine, an attack by a band of natives, a couple of hand-to-hand brawls, and something about a search for pearls, among the things to be considered. The hero (Robert Preston) is an inebriate in the South Seas; the heroine (Dorothy Lamour) lives in a house in a tree with a chimpanzee for companion, on an island uninhabited except by herself. Lynne Overman, J. Carroll Naish.—Adults and mature young people.

**Above Average Films**

**Family**—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle."

**Adults and Young People**—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

**Adults Only**—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

## Sunbonnet Sue

### A Standard Pitch Needed

Representatives of seven nations recently met in London and decided that the standard pitch of the note "A" shall be 440 vibrations to the second. At present, various countries have their own notions of what the standard pitch should be. Great Britain has been using 439 vibrations, other countries anywhere between 435 and 442 vibrations per second. Here is a job for the League of Nations—establishing a universal pitch for a given note as a standard to be used the world over. Change of pitch can play havoc, for example, with the tuning of pianos and innumerable other musical instruments. A standard pitch would serve as a useful purpose in many other respects.—Capper's Weekly.

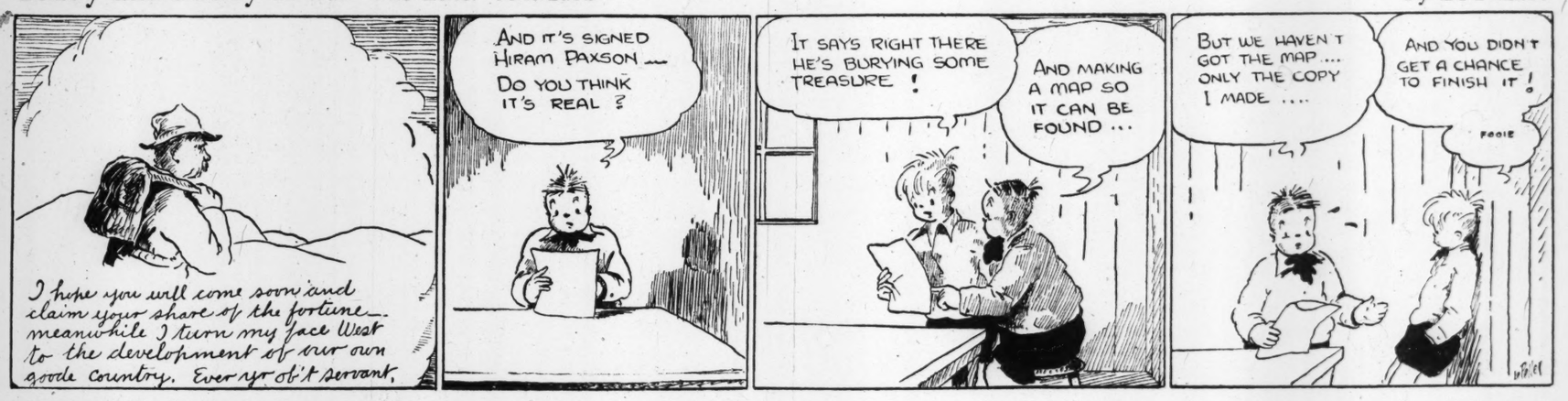
## Brevities

**Kansas City Star:** George Washington's picture is on a 1-cent stamp while Martha rates a 1½-center. That was a gallant way of handling them.

**Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News:** And was that geography teacher embarrassed: The one who discovered she was showing her class yesterday's map of Europe?

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Letter Concluded*

By LE PELLEY


I hope you will come soon and claim your share of the fortune— meanwhile I turn my face West to the development of our own goode country. Ever yr ol't servant,
AND IT'S SIGNED HIRAM PAXSON — DO YOU THINK IT'S REAL ?
IT SAYS RIGHT THERE HE'S BURYING SOME TREASURE !
AND MAKING A MAP SO IT CAN BE FOUND ...
BUT WE HAVEN'T GOT THE MAP .... ONLY THE COPY I MADE ....
AND YOU DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO FINISH IT !
FOOIE

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Playing Catch*

By RODGERS

I really know there's not much chance for me to get hold of the ball when Jimmy and the Boss are having a game of catch—
But today I decided to try it once more—
For it's a lot of fun and seems to amuse the Boss—
And someday I may surprise him!
Rodgers

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Three Smart Ducks*

By THE HAGERS

TOM PINTAIL'S QUIZ WAS ON THE AIR. I HURLED THE QUESTIONS FROM MY CHAIR.
"WHO WROTE 'POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC'?" "BEN FRANKLIN," PROMPTLY ANSWERED JACK.
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE,'—I KNOW! THAT'S SHAKESPEARE'S 'HAMLET,'" ANSWERED JOE.
"GERSHWIN WROTE 'RHAPSODY IN BLUE,'" TED GRINNED. "NOT BAD! WE JUST MISSED TWO!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Paying for Defense

President Roosevelt apparently felt that quick and enthusiastic approval of a billion-dollar arms program was so essential that questions of paying for it should not be broached. His message to Congress made no provision for raising the money.

If it were evident that the American people could be terrorized by taxes we might agree with these tactics. Rather than have no defense program we should prefer to borrow the money. But the American people give every evidence of being ready to meet their new situation head on. We believe they are ready to pay for a defense program. And we believe a frank facing of the sacrifices required would be healthy.

If there had been perception enough and frankness enough earlier, the situation which now necessitates a costly program might have been avoided. If the United States embarks now on this project under the impression that it can live comfortably and without cost in the kind of world which now confronts it, the bemusement will only be continued. Further measures of mental and physical preparedness will be delayed.

One of the strengths of the totalitarian countries is that they have said to the people: "You must sacrifice," while too frequently office-seekers in democratic countries have said in effect: "We will give you relief, farm benefits, pensions, and a new post office, but it won't cost you anything." If American leaders say now: "This is election year, the people won't stand for any taxes," they will fail in the primary duty of developing that toughness of moral fiber which President Roosevelt declared was essential to preparedness.

Types of taxes may require some study. The natural inclination would be to make war industries pay a large share. Americans do not want to discover in four or five years a debauch of profiteering that will nauseate them. Yet taxes on war industries must be carefully laid. In 1937 Great Britain attempted to levy an excess income tax on companies whose profits increased rapidly, presumably through war orders, but abandoned the plan.

That does not mean that measures to tax war profits cannot be devised. It does mean they should not be such as to check business as a whole or to retard essential development of war industries. And it is probable that the more widespread the taxes the more alert citizens will be in facing the need for defense expenditures and in watching that the money be effectively used.

The American people have been profoundly shocked by the necessity for a defense program; they are not now likely to be shocked by the necessity of paying for it. And they may be better prepared for further steps should those become necessary.

### The League's Broader Vision

Maybe it's pretty much of "a man's world" still. But unfair legal discrimination against women in the United States is practically a thing of the past. True, certain restrictions remain. But so bright is the prospect that the National League of Women Voters, at its recent convention, decided to abolish its Department of Government and the Legal Status of Women.

One of its most vital departments when the League was established by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt twenty years ago, it was dissolved because "the biggest part of the task of equalizing the position of women with that of men has now been achieved."

On similar ground that "the time has come for the League to work not for women, as women, but for more effective participation in government for all citizens," the Boston League of Women Voters quickly followed the lead of its parent organization, and other branches have done likewise.

It has earned honorable retirement, this department. Orchids, too, for those who pioneered so victoriously in its cause. Independent citizenship has been achieved for married women. Common law disabilities have been removed. Fathers and mothers have been made equal guardians of their children. Jury service for women has become law in many States.

More significant than all these achievements, however, is this evidence of progress in the viewpoint of women themselves. Traditional and limited objectives have given way before a broader vision which seeks betterment not only for the status of women, but "for all citizens."

### War Aims

Signor Ansaldo, who radiocasts every week to the Italian forces, has responded to the world's general desire to know what sort of peace terms will conclude the war. On this point, the British Government has never made a specific statement, desiring, not unreasonably, to know more about the conditions that are then obtaining before committing itself to particular propositions, beyond an overriding determination that, if possible, a firm democratic structure shall be set up in Europe.

Signor Ansaldo, it may be surmised, is no democrat, although he is a comparatively recent convert to the Fascist Party, having joined it only after the Abyssinian conquest: but he lacks nothing in firmness. "The beaten side," he declares, "must have no illusions about the fate which awaits them." Amplifying this, he asserts that they will be "expropriated" and "pauperized," and that the victors will try to lay their hands on the resources of the whole world. Signor Ansaldo may not be a very good authority for the war aims of the democracies; but Italy, it would seem, has unique advantages for knowing what Germany would do with victory.

### A Responsibility Abdicated

The House of Representatives last Monday passed by a standing vote of 247 to 31, but without a roll call, the Rankin Bill, H. R. 9,000, to pay pensions of $20 to $56 to widows and families of World War veterans regardless of whether the decease of the veteran was in any way connected with his war service.

The bill does not propose to do a thing more than is already done for the dependents of the soldier who made the sacrifice actually in the service. The relatives of training camp soldiers, including wives who may not have married until years after the war, are much more numerous and may be presumed to cast more votes in the coming congressional elections.

But the Congressman who shrank from a recorded vote on this bill was retiring under fire from a responsibility that has had much less consideration than that of the Nation to the veteran. This is the responsibility to preserve the financial soundness of the Government to meet future stresses. The bill appears a step toward a general pension system, which war-risk insurance and the bonus were supposed to obviate. It would cost from $25,000,000 to $48,000,000 the first year, rising to possibly $1,000,000,000 in 1968. It has been estimated that a general pension system would cost ultimately $35,000,000,000.

No one begrudges the benefits paid to men disabled in service or to their dependents. These, if any, should be increased. But blanket pensions affect the ability of the Government to provide for the really deserving. Moreover, such grab-bag, lobby-induced bills as H. R. 9,000 weaken the traditions of the Government the veterans fought to defend; for they open the gates and set the example for other Treasury-raiding pressure groups less concerned with the general welfare.

The pension bill has yet to be considered by the Senate, and public opinion has yet an opportunity to register its effect there.

### Wasting Union Energy

"Trojan horse" raids by one labor organization upon another have become so acute in San Francisco that employers and distributors have decided to seek full redress in the courts if labor unions persist in such tactics.

American Federation of Labor workers under contract with a candy plant in that city until May 22, 1941, were picketed, booed, and hissed by Congress of Industrial Organizations pickets as they went to work. Clashes occurred, and police came to blows with pickets. Immediately there were charges that the police were denying civil liberties.

A C. I. O. spokesman asserted that 120 out of 170 workers in the plant had by "secret" vote "changed their affiliation," but he did not explain wherein this change affected the company's legal contract with the A. F. of L. union. Public opinion generally will support the position that an employer who has shown a willingness to establish reasonable working conditions by collective bargaining is entitled not to have his plant made a battleground for raiding activities between unions. Certainly trade unions can find more effective ways of improving the lot of the working man than by engaging in raids on each other.

## Our Readers Say—

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### How Are We Fighting?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Centuries ago, the disciples of our Master Christ Jesus, we are told, failed to heal a case of epilepsy they were asked to heal. They failed to rout the invader of a child's divine heritage of freedom to live usefully, and were unable to prove the power of good and so insure the reign of peace. We can imagine their disappointment at the failure! Did their Master condemn this effort? Surely not! Realizing that more understanding of God was the need of the moment, Jesus rose to such a height of consecration and pure thinking that the child was immediately delivered from the lawless invader, while the invader was remanded to its true condition —nothingness. Jesus pointed out the reason of failure to the disciples when they asked to know why they had not succeeded when he said, "because of your unbelief," adding that "this kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."

Maybe this message is the very one that we need now, that in seeming defeat may be learned the secret of victory! All may share in the task of casting out "unbelief," and learn how better to "fast and pray" as Jesus taught it. Hourly as we go about our daily tasks we can side with God in all our thoughts and actions and so learn how to win with Him, moment by moment we can refuse to side with unbelief and defeatism. As yet few can claim to have approximated the Master, whose day was a continuous winning with God, but we can press on, dropping all temptation to be an onlooker in the battle for righteousness, and claiming our right, through active service, to be participating in the cause we hold dear.

As humanity rises on the wings of uplifted prayer, what may not be the outcome at any focal point where might attempts to meet right!

G. A.

New York

### Wages, Hours, and Farm Workers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor has commended the Congressional disposition to "restrain the Labor Board," yet the chief proposals of its opponents would nullify the progress made in establishing collective bargaining as a rational and orderly means of settling labor disputes as an alternative to strikes. Britain learned this lesson years ago, and in 1937 had but 110 strikes as against 2,701 in this country in the same year. It was not until after this time that the Wagner Act was validated by the Supreme Court, and became effective in reducing strikes.

In favoring recent Congressional "disposition to modify provisions of the Wages and Hours Act," you would have to include the Barden amendments which would exempt over 1,000,000 of the most poorly paid "farm workers" and other sub-marginal groups from the thirty-cents-an-hour provision of the Wage-Hour Law. Does business need this sort of "encouragement"? What "encouragement" do the unrepresented farm workers need? This sort of employment does not even remove these workers from the need for supplementary relief.

Government measures have followed only after industrial excesses and failure to employ. It is as necessary to provide against a repetition of these excesses and their results as to provide for the unemployed meanwhile. Besides, the evidence is that the benefits of business recovery do not automatically extend to the employed workers —hence a wage-hour law—nor is there an appreciable decrease in the number of unemployed, hence there must be a continuation of the government relief program.

ALICE E. HINKLEY

New York

[Editor's Note—The Monitor has criticized editorially the Barden amendments, while urging others.]

## The Need of the Hour

NEITHER A NEW OR AN OLD DEAL WILL DO— HERE'S WHAT I MUST HAVE!
U.S.
A NONPARTISAN PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN SECURITY
EUROPEAN WAR BULLETINS
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN PLANS
NEW DEAL
G.O.P.

## 'Artist Broke'

It rained today. The rain drove people from the tops of the Fifth Avenue buses. At Rockefeller Center, it watered the pansies, which had no need of watering. It turned sidewalks into a mass of bouncing umbrellas. And it washed out the one-man sidewalk art show around the corner.

That stilted sketch with its furious colors —self-conscious pinks and golds and greens —has been pushed out of shape by the falling rain. Dislodged by the attacking drops, the flakes of chalk have been driven together in soggy masses of color to be carried drop by drop off the sloping pavement into the gutter. A sunset is retreating to the drain.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon was fine. Men carried their coats instead of wearing them. The advance guard of the mobile ice cream sellers' brigade was out. You felt like ordering a plate of cold cuts and maybe an iced drink for dinner. It was a good night for a sidewalk artist.

The sidewalk artist probably thought of dinner, too, and what a good night it was as he set to work. "ARTIST BROKE," he printed on the curb strip which was to make the top frame of his sketch. He outlined the drawing on the section of pavement and then began quickly filling in the colors.

Speed, that was it. You must be quick. The rush won't last long. First the little white lines traced on the gray pavement. Now the colors. Quickly. Deft, sure strokes. Know it by heart. Quickly. Quickly. Catch the rush. Dinner out of this. Maybe even breakfast. Now the blue.

But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near . . .

It was a curious sight. The artist rushing pell mell through his sunset. The commuters like a long dark caterpillar hurrying along the pavement. Sounding like a caterpillar, too. Have you ever listened to a caterpillar up close stomping across a leaf? A gentler sound but much the same as the noise of a moving line of commuters.

* * *

Commuters are less resolute than caterpillars, a fact which must be well known to sidewalk artist and musicians and pitchmen. Your New Yorker will plunge into the midst of onrushing buses, taxis, and trucks just to cross the street against a traffic light and save a minute. Then he will spend three minutes gazing into a window or watching a mechanical cat roll over on its back at a peddler's coaxing.

So it was not surprising that the black line of commuters paused as it passed by the artist. Perhaps not so much a pause as a hesitation, like a caterpillar humping its back. Now and then a few coins spilled onto the pavement and the artist would interrupt his work to dart a hand for them and look up with a nod and a smile. He had a kind, thin face and his sandy hair was sun-bleached.

The artist kept his chalks and his collection of coins in a worn tweed cap. His coat was rusty brown and his trousers, frayed and tired, rode up as he worked so you could see that he wore no socks under his sneakers. The toes of the sneakers were worn away, too, because work like this is hard on the knees of trousers and the toe caps of shoes.

Finally, the chalk sunset was done. In the middle foreground of the drawing were two trees resembling a pair of giant pieces of asparagus with swelled heads. Behind the trees wound a pink and white driveway. The setting sun had contrived to crown the foliage of each tree with an indirect aura of gold.

When he had finished, the artist stood and appraised his work for a moment. Slowly he took the coins out of his cap, counted them, and put them into the watch pocket of his frayed, blue trousers. The parade of commuters had dwindled to a few late stragglers. After a while, the artist went away.

* * *

I went for my dinner too and when I came back the sidewalk landscape was still there. Someone had erased the word, "BROKE." I wondered whether out of grammatical fastidiousness or artistic appreciation. Though the rush had completely subsided, there were still plenty of passers-by and I noticed that they avoided walking on the deserted sketch. It cut the pavement nearly in half.

Someone had let a candy wrapper fall onto one of the trees. A cab driver strolled over from his parked taxi, studied the drawing, and flicked off the offending candy wrapper with his foot. For a long time I watched the people pass. Mostly they walked around the sketch. When it was nearly dark, the sidewalk sunset looked lonely under the street lamp.

I wondered at what I had seen. The passers-by—people apparently hardened by the twice daily battle of the subway. Men and women who regarded traffic lights and policemen as part of a conspiracy to impede their rush to work and home again. And yet, they paused for a garish, never-never sunset. They took extra steps to avoid erasing it. Curiosity? Compassion? A touch of nature? Or merely an impulse which makes us pause at the unexpected?

I do not know. I do know that the small fragment of illiterate art was still being skirted when I started to walk home, pausing at the traffic lights to watch New York going by and to have an occasional look at the stars.

But today, it rained.

J. D. B.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Adjuncts of Freedom*

By Frank L. Perrin

Just at this moment, while sympathetic and concerned thought is given to the terrible hardships and dangers of America's neighbors beyond the seas, we who have thus far escaped war's perils begin, perhaps tardily, to take serious account of the blessings of peace. We discover that these, only casually enumerated, include much besides the privilege of voting for and electing those who make and administer the laws, much more than the right to demand and receive an adjudication of our troubles at the hands of a jury of our peers, and even something quite apart from the reserved opportunity to teach, preach and worship as we see fit.

This sometimes lightly regarded adjunct of freedom and liberty in an ordered and orderly democracy, is the right to live normal and undisturbed lives, to pursue our trades, professions, avocations, and recreations undirected and without fear. Our constitutional rights, safeguarded by law, are precious and, more than heretofore, are realized and appreciated. It is these that patriots in any walk of life—from the plowman in the fields to the soldier equipped for war—stand ready to protect and defend.

But there are rights and privileges somewhat less tangible which, until within recent days, weeks, or months, we have hardly thought of as being imperiled by the dictates of any overlord or armed invader. These are the adjuncts of political freedom, the accompaniments of economic liberty, the finer and better things whose value we may not always have realized or appreciated.

* * *

At this season of the year the open road leading to the hill countries, the lakes and the seashore beckons to those who have toiled and studied throughout the winter months. To others the appeal may be the opportunity to pursue some favored avocation. To still others the call may be to cross mountains or oceans to visit friends and loved ones. Americans cannot conceive of the possibility of any person, political party or regime denying them the inherited privilege of doing, in respect to these things, as they please. Analyzed and weighed, these heretofore lightly regarded rights are found to be as valuable, if not as important, as the right to vote and the right to find fault with the political party in power.

A week ago we drove over splendid roads, through the hills, across rivers, through and around cities, to the quaint village of Williamsburg, Virginia. Uncounted thousands of Americans have visited this quaint city since its restoration and beautification, made possible by Mr. Rockefeller. Some have, and some have failed to realize the significance of the things revealed there. We are too much inclined to think of Jamestown, Williamsburg, Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Yorktown, and the patriots and people of the earlier period in American history, as incidental, and to regard political and economic freedom, not as fundamental, but as a concomitant of liberties earned or inherited.

Along the way, in villages and cities, and in the broad sweeps of prairies and valleys, people were busy, contented, and measurably prosperous in peaceful and profitable pursuits. There was no sound of guns or of bursting bombs anywhere. No armed sentry challenged us in our progress across borders or at the gates of any city. Danger, if thought was given to it, seemed remote. We felt that it could not happen here.

* * *

The people of many another country have felt as secure and as happy as we felt traveling from North to South and from South to North again. In many of those countries there has been a rude and cruel awakening. Did the people thus subjected to the cruelties of invaders sleep upon their rights and thus invite disaster? Did they, by lapses and omissions, open the way through which destruction came? Those are questions which we of all the American countries should ask, not of the unfortunate peoples who have been made the victims of war's atrocities, but of ourselves.

There is too much at stake at this moment to permit evasiveness or indifference to shape our course of action or the quality of our thinking. Even if the danger which now seems so great does pass and the possibility of embroilment and invasion lessens for a year or a decade, the need for reconsecration to our high ideals, for a realization of the intrinsic worth of our tangible and intangible possessions, is not thereby lessened. There has been intrusted to us of this generation a priceless heritage. In the words of Lincoln, let us see to it that it does not perish from the earth.

## The Wide Horizon

### Man of the Hour

By Wilbur F. Spottswood

In the Kansas City Star

The man of the present hour, crucial for Great Britain and the world, is Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill. In character and talents the new Prime Minister is a diamond —brilliant, hard and sharp, and of many facets. Soldier, author, journalist and statesman, he runs the gamut, up and down, of those activities. He is a landscape gardener of fine taste. Witness the garden laid out by him on his handsome estate, with its artificial lakes, navigated by black swans imported from Australia. He is also a portrait painter of no small ability. Besides, he is an excellent plumber and first-rate bricklayer. His skill as bricklayer and the services which, as a statesman, he has rendered to the cause of labor, have won for him membership in the bricklayers' union.

Men who accompanied Kitchener in his Sudan campaign, of more than fifty years ago, remember Churchill as that young fellow, in a natty uniform, who led, with brandished saber, his British troopers, in a gallant cavalry charge against the Arabs.

To the Boer war of 1899-1902, he went, not as a soldier, but as war correspondent for the Evening Post, of London. In that war he was captured by the Boers.

An armored train upon which he rode, accompanying a reconnoitering party, was partly wrecked against a rock placed on the track by the Boers, who lay in wait. When the crash came, the Boers opened a murderous fire with rifles and artillery.

* * *

The civilian engineer, his face cut open by a shell splinter, would have abandoned his engine, but Churchill persuaded him to return to his post. Running to the officer in command, he induced him to order his soldiers to keep down, with their rifle fire, the enemy's artillery fire, while he, Churchill, superintended the clearing away of the wreckage. One of the derailed cars lay partly on the track ahead of the engine, barring its passage. By herculean efforts, in which the noncombatant newspaperman was an active and strenuous participant, the track was cleared. But, alas! a corner of an overturned car still prevented the passage of the engine.

For an additional seventy minutes Churchill and his assisting soldiers worked in deadly peril, deafened by the noise of exploding shells, and the crash and ring of perforated metal, the cars being of iron. At length, the engine, after futilely butting the obstruction several times, reversed its action, and pulled the overturned car out of the way. But, unfortunately, the jerk of the forward darting engine broke the coupling which linked it to the forward one of the cars that remained on the rails, and the engine sped away, leaving behind the greater part of the command and the correspondent of the Evening Post.

The newspaper correspondent and the military captives were taken to the Boer prison at Pretoria, most of them to remain until the end of the war; but not so the resourceful and energetic Churchill, who had not been in custody an hour before he was pondering plans for escape.

General Joubert, commander in chief of the Boer forces, and Mr. Souza, the Boer Secretary of State, both of whom had read, in the British South African newspapers, the glowing accounts of the young prisoner's gallant conduct in the fight over the wrecked train, refused to consider his claim that he was entitled to his liberty as a noncombatant. . . . The audacity which the mature Churchill displays in the greatest matters of state now came to the fore. He wrote, and arranged to have left on his bed, after his departure, a letter to Mr. Souza, in which he announced his intention to leave. . . .

One night Churchill climbed to the top of the prison inclosure at a place where, for a few feet, the fence was in shadow. . . . Two sentries paced up and down outside the fence, atop of which he lay. The hoped-for opportunity came when the two sentries, stopping to exchange a word or two, stood for an instant with their backs toward him.

* * *

Dropping to the ground outside the inclosure, he made his way, unseen, to a place of concealment in shrubbery growing in the garden of a neighboring villa. After vainly awaiting, for more than an hour, the arrival of an officer who had planned to escape with him, he walked boldly past the lighted dwelling to one of the well-lighted principal streets of Pretoria, down which he sauntered, without attracting any especial attention on the part of the numerous pedestrians who thronged it.

The journey of almost three hundred miles through hostile territory, every conceivable avenue of escape watched, was harrowing. Now walking, now riding freight trains which he boarded and left, at the risk of his life, while they were in motion; often shivering in wet clothing, often baked by the sun, often hungry and thirsty, he at length reached Delagoa Bay in Portuguese territory and went thence, by steamer, to Durban, a port held by the British, and soon was with the British army. . . .

When he returned to England, the voters of Oldham gladly gave him a seat [in Parliament]. There he took a prominent part in reform legislation. He was given one place after another in the Cabinet.

In the Agadir incident of 1911, when a German storm rumbled and passed over, the Government looked for a man to quickly prepare the navy for threatened war. Churchill was transferred to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he gave Britain a balanced fleet of swift cruisers and battleships armed with fifteen-inch guns.

The failure of the Dardanelles and Antwerp expeditions conceived by him, both soundly strategic, but defectively executed by those deputed to manage them, enabled his political enemies to force him out of the Cabinet. When he lost his job there, he went to fight in France. That was in 1915. By 1917, Churchill, the little dynamo, was again functioning in the post he left two years before. They couldn't do without him.

Winston Churchill was called to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty for the third time at the outbreak of the present war. Now he is called to the Prime Ministership, a post for which he seemed destined by his many brilliant qualities but which he apparently was fated to miss because of his intractability, his combativeness, his independence.